The Saturday Evening Post.

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ADVERTISEMENTS [illegible]

ORIGINAL POETRY.

In our last song we dwelt on drawling lays,
Which sounded forth in many a maiden's praise;
Yet here with truth, th' intention we disclaim
To speak with disrespect of woman's name.
With disrespect! Oh, no! for if a ray
Of light, or joy, o'er shone across our way,
'Twas when sweet woman cheer'd our path, and threw
A bliss, which charm'd the moments as they flew.
Yet when brazen folly takes a brazen stand,
We shall not hesitate its deeds to brand;
We ne'er shall shrink, for his foundation's sure,
Whom truth supports, and whose intention's pure.

We said, and say again, the groaning press
Sends forth such lays as Cupid's self distress:
Love is a modest, and retiring flower,
Which blooms most sweetly in sequester'd bower;
Brought from seclusion, it neglected lies,
Its verdure withers, and its fragrance dies.
Let love repeat its tale, and beauty hear,
But force it not upon the public ear.
What care's that Public if ****'s eyes are bright,
And 'neath their fringes send forth rays of light?
What care's it if Heaven's own cerulean hue,
Is put to shame by their expressive blue?
If love would make its admiration known,
[illegible], let its lay meet those bright eyes alone.
The tender swain* serenely wish'd to glide,
To fame, and love, on Posey's gentle tide;—
His brain was barren, and he wisely took
A ditty from a kind convenient book,
And while he thought all eyes were fix'd on him,
Exultingly cried, "how we apples swim!"

From lays of *love*, we turn to lays of *wit*,
Which too oft only show a want of it.
True wit surprises with its heavenly skill,
And bends the laughing features to its will;
While *count'rfeited* wit but makes us frown,
And just contempt soon strikes the imposter down.
But this, some prosers might not understand,
An illustration happy is at hand.
[illegible] would be wit thought he must needs 'come out,'
And throw his spleen and low abuse about;
He told a story of an "ass and crow,"
But none could see the wit he tried to show;
And from his own confession it appears,
That on *his* head are fix'd the ass's ears.
Let others, like him, may send forth their sounds,
Till Parnassus with the noise rebounds;
Asperity may rant, and dullness rail,
But we may smile, they cannot make us quail;
He knows us not who foolishly supposes
That low abuse, can daunt, or silence

MOSES.

* "Valmore."—God help us! In this rhyming age people are determined to be *Poets*, whether the brains are willing or not. We would advise the editors to keep a sharp *look out*. Brains are sometimes obstinate, and [illegible] are always convenient.

SONG.

Oh! meet me once, but once again,
Beneath the old oak tree,
It is not much of all thy vows
To ask but this of thee.

Oh! meet me when the evening star
Shines o'er the twilight gray,
The while the lark sings his last song,
I have not much to say.

I know that when to-morrow's sun
Lights up the vale again,
That thou wilt go a bride to church,
And cannot meet me then;

But this last evening is your own,
Come to the old oak tree;
Surely, dear Love, thou can'st not fear
Aught like reproach from me.

No! dearest mine—then pray thee come,
When Love's star lights the sky;
I do but ask to pardon thee,—
To kiss thy lips—and die!

LINES.

[illegible], sweet were those moments of bliss that have flown,
When the sunshine of joy illumin'd my brow,
And this bosom to feelings of sorrow unknown,
Ne'er dreamt of the gloom which hangs over it now.
Then in the fair bowers of pleasure I strayed,
And cull'd the rich flowers that carelessly grew,
Nor thought those sweet visions of bliss would e'er fade,
Which the soft touching pencil of fancy then drew.

[illegible], sweet were those moments unclouded with care,
When mildly this head on its pillow reposed;
Nor feelings of sorrow ne'er damp'd with a tear,
While slumbers unshaken my weary lids closed.
[illegible], gone are those hours that peacefully shed
Those brightest illusions contentment could yield;
[illegible]—joy's fairy dream from my bosom hath fled,
And left it in deepest despondency veil'd.

ELLEN.

TO HENRY.

Henry, farewell! affection's tone
Will ever vibrate in this heart,
Till memory from her seat hath flown,
And life and feeling all depart.
As rainbow tints reflect the sun,
I'll think on thee when thou art gone.

Henry, farewell! this modest flow'r
I'll wear—yet it will perish soon;
Transplanted from its favourite bow'r,
Like love, it soon will cease to bloom;
Yet Henry, though it fades, think not
Love's last gift e'er can be forgot.

IDA.

EXTEMPORE TO ——.

Oh! say not woman's false unkind,
Her fancy ever ranging;
For still I think her heart design'd
For Love—and love unchanging.

Yes, yes, I'm sure her bosom's true,
And long will thus believe it;
Yet while I smile must think that you
Would care not to deceive it.

ELLEN.

SYMPATHY.

On the death of a Friend who recently fell a victim to the climate of India.

The proud ship ploughs the briny tide,
And firm beats back the billows force,
To hail Columbia's shores with pride,
Where joy and rapture have their source.
What transport fills the anxious hearts
Of those who long once more to meet;
How the warm tear of pleasure starts,
And hope and fancy rises sweet.
For friend shall meet with friend again,
But we alas! shall never more;
Thou ne'er shall feel affection's strain,
For ah! thy joys on earth are o'er.
But tho' in India! fatal shore,
Disease hath stolen thy precious breath;
Fond tears shall bathe thy mem'ry o'er,
And friendship mourn thy hapless death.
And pensive beauty o'er thy fate,
Weeps in a sister's tears of truth;
While hope beholds heaven's golden gate,
Receive from earth, a brother's youth.
Then gentle mourner let not grief
Too deeply on thy bosom prey,
For sympathy may yield relief,
And sooth the spirit's loneliness.

*R.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

DESULTORY SHEETS—No. 5.

"It's hardly in a body's power,
To keep at times, frae being sour."—*Burns.*

That we are not all born with a silver spoon in our mouths I know very well, and that we are not all possessed of the balancing quality, viz. to be born lucky, I also know—but that we always do the best we can, I deny; and this it is that induces me to write; for, in other respects, I agree with Young—"Who does the best his circumstance allows, does well, acts nobly—Angels could do no more." Men do wrong in various ways, and it would require Omniscient power to recognize the whole of their manifold transgressions. But as I do not wish to sermonize, I'll leave deep investigation to longer heads, and merely touch upon one instance, in which I was deprived of a good dinner, and its concomitant enjoyments, by the kind offices of a Booby. In my intercourse with society, I had somehow or other become acquainted with a Mr. Sprigg, who, to copy Cowper, was not one of those men whom I would "wish to enter on my list of friends." Although I found no positive bad about him, yet he appeared to be such a negative sort of character, that he did not suit me, and, to cut the matter short, I couldn't like him; he was one of your diminutive, bustling little men, extremely polite, wearing a well brushed black coat, and tightish pantaloons, with a soiled cravat, and shirt collar of the most fashionable cut, having flaxen curly hair, a light complexion, and his face eternally adorned by an obsequious smile; he walked parrot-toed with his left foot, and exhibited a tout ensemble that would have led you at once to suppose that he had a very good idea of himself, that he carried a snuff-box, traded cunningly, and cleaned his own boots. With the opinion I entertained of Mr. Spriggs, it may be imagined that his company was not particularly agreeable to me; but I was not easily to get clear of him, for as fate had ordained it, he became exceeding fond of me, and in a short time placed himself, as regarded me, in that light which is emphatically termed "d—d intimate." This, though much against my will, I could not help, for in reality I found there was a large spice of goodness in his composition, which, however much it may have operated in his favour, still could not prevent his being a great bore. Had he taken me on any other tack (as the sailors say) than this loving one, I could have better got shut of him; for I had at least to feign esteem as a return for his real kindness. Mr. Spriggs was too knowing in business not to make the most of his acquaintance, and, as he told me himself, his dear friend was a great convenience to him, for he knew where he could call for a few hundreds, and be welcome. His impudence in this and other matters often tempted me to come to an open rupture with him, but then he was so intimate, and esteemed me so highly, that I could not find it in my heart to do it. Sometimes I tried to persuade myself that he was making a tool of me, but felt that it was otherwise. "My friend" had not thus far passed this life in the bachelor's state, but had chosen a wife, and to take "a family dinner with himself and Mrs. Spriggs," was I daily invited, with all the ardor of friendship. This I did not wish to do, but at last, for fear of mortifying my little friend by continued repulses, in an unlucky moment I consented, and away I trudged to try "pot-luck." The day was one of those clear cold ones when you could almost say you saw it freezing—it was so still, that you could hear the rumbling of the ice-carts for a long distance through the streets, which were only occupied by a few shivering mortals, who, wrapped up in coats and cloaks, with hands thrust into pockets, moved along in a kind of dog-trot. I had forgotten any extra covering, and as I proceeded, my jaws exerted themselves in a most unbecoming manner, and to add to all this, the pavements were nearly covered with ice, that rendered the walking both fatiguing and dangerous. It was in vain I looked for consolation, from my companion to the adjacent houses; we passed square after square, up one street and down another, and still the wished-for spot was not attained. It brought to my mind the wanderings of Milton's devil in search of Paradise. I thought we'd never stop. At length we came to the long-sought house, and announced our arrival by a thundering rap, which being repeated divers times, with a long intermission between each flourish, succeeded in bringing one of the children to the door. So we entered, and the first sound I heard when we were in was the voice of Mrs. Spriggs, ascending the cellar steps, crying out, in no complacent tone, "the next time you forget Mr Spriggs' shirts, I'll give you more, you hussey." I thought I observed an uneasy expression on Mr. Spriggs' face, as he whispered me, "some little squabble in the kitchen." Then we marched into the parlour, and scarcely were we there, before madam rushed in, articulating, by way of accompaniment to her active motions, "Mr. Spriggs, if ever you do"—— The Lord knows what might have followed, had she not have been arrested by the sight of the stranger, to whom her spouse at once introduced her. The virago countenance of Mrs. S. at once settled down into a complacent smile, whilst that of her partner was wofully discomposed. I felt a good deal out of sorts myself, and my uncomfortable feelings were all trebled, when I found there was no fire on the hearth. I thought I should have shaken to pieces. Whether they saw this, I know not, but apologies were immediately given for the omission, and preparations made for igniting a fire; for a few minutes I warmed myself on hope, a vivid blaze ascended before my imagination—but, ye gods! what was my chagrin when I saw an armful of almost incombustible green oak wood laid on the fire-place. I did not suffer despair yet to overwhelm me, but I felt an extra chill creep over my back, when I found there were no bellows in the house; however, some kindling was procured, and soon stopped the chattering of my jaws, as I saw a large column of smoke begin to arise, but, as heaven shall help me, I believe the whole of it rolled into the room, creating a dense cloud that almost choked me. This was too much—I sprang from my seat in agony—my friend looked, but I made an excuse, and was in the act of pouring out some water, the cheerless look of which gave me no consolation, when I was pressed to take something in it. To drink cold water had not been my intention, so I did not refuse, and was almost made sick by swallowing a dose of miserable whiskey, which Mr. S. "always drank, esteeming it more wholesome than brandy." Every effort to make the fire burn, only increased the smoke in the parlour, until at last it became so thick, that we could scarcely see across the room, and then a window was opened to obviate the difficulty. I now felt as though I should freeze to death, and immediately I fancied I realised some of the supposed feelings of persons dying in this manner. I could no longer repress my sensations; in the genteelest style, I complained of cold—and at length it was proposed, that we should retreat to the kitchen—to the kitchen we went, but not forthwith, for I was kept waiting full another half hour, ere this desirable change was effected, during which space I had the pleasure to overhear Mrs. Spriggs give a sound lecture to her loving spouse, about "bringing a stranger at *sich* a time." Although I felt that I was not wanted, as I entered the subterranean apartment I determined to accommodate myself, as well as I could, to existing circumstances, and here indeed I fancied I might procure a moment's comfort, for the stove seemed well heated, and the savour of cooking was very apparent. To warm myself was my first object, and to accomplish this, I made a rush towards the stove, but here commenced a new misfortune; an abominable cat was sleeping alongside of it, and as I hurried forward, my foot heedlessly alighted on her; instantly she ushered forth a dire squall, and flying off at a tangent, sprang into the tureen of soup which was sitting on the hearth ready to be served up for our dinners; that she made her exit as quick as her entrance, may be well imagined; but this was not all, for, in the confusion of stumbling, I stretched out my arm to save myself, and most unluckily brought it in contact with a basin of lukewarm pap, the whole contents of which was showered down on the defenceless head of Mr. Spriggs' youngest child, who was playing beneath. Never did I hear a more outrageous screaming than was then commenced by the little brat, and never did I view a countenance that appalled me so much as its mother's. Thinks I to myself, its well I'm not Spriggs, or I should certainly have my hair pulled. To pacify the child was all in vain—it cried as though it would have died in the effort. I put on the best face I could, and tried to be as amiable as possible, to atone for my fault, but the cloud on the mother's brow was not to be erased. Presently dinner was served up—the *soup* in advance of some ham which smoked on the coals. This was really too bad: what! eat the soup after a cat had bathed herself in it! My stomach turned at the idea; however, as I saw this was the intention, I resolved to make an attempt against it. I had not yet done making apologies, and saying all I could to extenuate my stumbling, so wound up my conversation with—"and I'm very sorry, Mrs. Spriggs, that all your nice soup is *spoiled*." "Oh! you needn't regret that at all, sir," was her reply, "for the cat, poor thing, merely whisked in and out of it, and I assure you, it's none the worse for it, she's a cleanly creature." Cleanly or not, I most devoutly wished the devil had whisked her off before I had come across her. Finding remonstrance would be in vain, I sat down, and endeavoured to swallow a few spoonsful of the preserved dish; but in my first effort I was almost choked by reason of a parcel of cat's hairs sticking fast in my throat. I coughed and spit, and made wry faces, but I was forced to conclude that matters could not be any worse; so I e'en fell to work, and made out to sup up about half a plate full, straining it through my teeth; and what added to my vexation was, that it was not of a better consistency than the common pot-liquor. Nevertheless, I still thought I should be able to gratify my appetite on some of the broiled ham; but when it was brought, and I attempted to eat a morsel, I was really unable to say, whether it was flesh or fish, pork or mackerel, so equivocal was its taste. I was now wrought up to despair, and casting a woeful look towards the fire-place, I bestowed a silent anathema on all cooks who kept dirty gridirons; for it was but too plain, that Mrs. Spriggs' served equally, without cleaning, for every thing that was placed on it. Our desert was bread, butter and cheese, and on these I thought to feast, for I found them tolerably good, but just as I was endeavouring to recompense myself for lost time, we heard a great roaring in the stove pipe—smoke came rushing in on us, and it was at at once made evident, that the chimney was on fire. Then up jumped Mr. Spriggs, and seized a bucket of water, to do the Lord knows what; but in his hurry, lost his balance, and deposited the larger portion of it in my boots. His wife threw the contents of the salt-cellar into the fire; the neighbours came rushing in; the boys in the street screamed the alarm; water was spilled over the house from top to bottom, the doors were thrown wide open, and in the scene of tumultuous confusion that ensued, I seized my hat, and made the best of my way off—carrying with me as much water as could cleverly be contained in a pair of half boots, and bestowing a bitter blessing on all officious friends.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

AN ALLEGORY.

Mankind were not, in their original state, divided into male and female, as at present; but each individual person was a compound of both sexes, and was, in himself, both husband and wife, melted down into one living creature. This union, no doubt, was very entire, and the parts well adjusted together, since there resulted a perfect harmony between the male and female, although they are obliged to be inseparable companions.—And so great was the harmony and happiness flowing from it, that these androgynes, or men-women, became insolent upon their prosperity, and rebelled against the gods. To punish them for this temerity, Jupiter could contrive no better expedient than divorcing the male from the female, and making two imperfect beings of the compound, which was before so perfect. Hence the origin of men and women as distinct creatures. Yet, notwithstanding this division, so lively is our remembrance of the happiness which was enjoyed in our primeval state, that we are never at rest in our present situation, but each of the halves is continually searching to find out the other half from which it was broken; and, when they meet, join again with the greatest fondness and sympathy. But it often happens, that they mistake in this particular, and take for their half what no ways corresponds to them; by which mischance the parts will neither join nor agree, as is usual with fractures. In this case, the union is soon dissolved, and each part wishes to get loose again to hunt for its lost half, joining itself to every one it meets by way of trial, and enjoying no rest till its perfect sympathy with its partner shows that it has been successful in its endeavours.

When Jupiter had separated the male from the female, and had quelled their pride by so severe an operation, he could not but repent of the cruelty of his vengeance, and take compassion on poor mortals, who now could enjoy neither repose nor tranquility. Such anxieties, such cravings arose, as to make them curse their creation, and think existence itself a punishment. In vain had they recourse to other occupations and amusements; in vain did they seek after every pleasure of sense or refinement. Nothing could fill that void in their hearts, or supply the loss of their partners, so fatally separated. To remedy this disorder, and bestow some small comfort at least on the human race, in their forlorn situation, Jupiter sent down Love and Hymen to collect the broken halves of human kind, and piece them together in the best manner possible. These two deities found such a prompt disposition in human beings to resume their former state, that they proceeded in their work with wonderful success for some time, till, at last, from some unlucky accident, dissention arose between them. The chief counsellor and favorite of Hymen was Care, who was continually filling his patron's head with prospects of futurity, such as a settlement, family, servants, &c. so that little else was thought of in the matches they made. On the other hand, Love had Pleasure for his favorite, who was as pernicious a counsellor as the other, and would never allow Love to look beyond present momentary gratification, or satisfy the prevailing inclination. The two favorites became irreconcileable enemies, making it their chief business to undermine each other in all their undertakings. No sooner had Love fixed upon two halves, which he was cementing together, and forming into a close union, than Care insinuated himself, and bringing Hymen along with him, dissolved the union which Love had provided, and joins each half to some other which he had provided.—To be revenged of this, Pleasure creeps upon a pair already joined by Hymen, and calling Love to his assistance, they, underhanded, contrived to join each half, by secret links, to other halves wholly unknown to Hymen.

It was not long before this quarrel was felt in its pernicious consequences, and such complaints arose before the throne of Jupiter, that he was obliged to summon the offending parties to appear before him, in order to give an account of their proceedings. After hearing the pleadings on both sides, he ordered an immediate reconciliation between Love and Hymen, as the only expedient of giving happiness to mankind; and, that he might be sure of this reconcilement being durable, he laid his strict injunctions on them never to join a couple without consulting and obtaining the consent of both their favorites, Care and Pleasure. Where this order is strictly observed, the androgyne, or man-woman, is perfectly restored, and the human race enjoy the same happiness as originally.

Life of John Overs and his Daughter.

Before there was any bridge over the Thames at London, in England, the conveyance was by a ferry, which used to carry passengers and goods from Southwark to the city by boats. This ferry was rented of the corporation by John Overs, who enjoyed it for many years. Though Overs kept several servants, he was of so covetous a disposition that, to save expenses, he would not, even in his old age, abate any thing of his usual labor.—From the time his wealth began to increase, he placed his money at interest, by which, in time, it accumulated so much that his fortune was almost equal to the first nobleman's in the land. This Charon had one only daughter, named Mary. She was pious and beautiful, and he took care, notwithstanding his penurious nature, to have her liberally educated; but when she arrived at womanhood, he would not suffer any man to approach her. A young gentleman, however, took the opportunity, when the old fellow was picking up his penny fares, to get introduced to her company. The first interview pleased well; the second better; and the third concluded the match.—While these proceedings were going on, the silly rich ferryman, not dreaming but that all things were as secure by land as they were by water, continued his former course. He was of so niggardly a disposition that, to save the cost of a fire, he roasted, or at least heated, a black pudding in his bosom while rowing over the water, of which he eat a part, and gave the remainder to his servants, as their dinner. Puddings were then a penny; and whenever he gave them their allowance he used to say, "there you hungry dogs, you will undo me with eating!" He would scarce afford a poor neighbor the lighting of a candle, lest they should in some part impoverish him, by taking some of the light. He was also known to go in the night and scrape upon the dunghill, and if he could find any bones, he would bring them home in his cap, and have them stewed for pottage; and, instead of oatmeal, he would buy the siftings of coarse flour, and with this make the poor servants their broth. He bought his bread at the market, not caring how mouldy or stale it was; and when he brought it home, he cut it into slices, and laid it in the sun, that it might be the harder to be eaten. Meat he would not buy, unless it were tainted, and therefore would go further in the family; and when his dog refused it, he said he was a dainty cur, better fed than taught, and then eat it himself. He required no cats, for all the rats and mice voluntarily left his house, as there were no crumbs left by his servants to feed them. It is said that, to save one day's expenses, he first counterfeited himself sick, and the next day to die, and his body to be laid out; apprehending that, whilst his body was above ground, his servants would not be so unnatural as to take any food till they had seen him in the earth, purposing to recover the next morning after the charge was saved; and with this he acquainted his daughter, who, against her will, consented to satisfy his humor. He was laid out for dead, and wrapped in a sheet (for he would not be at the expense of a coffin;) in his chamber, one candle was set burning at his head and another at his feet; which was the custom of the time. His apprentices hearing of the glad tidings, hoping to be rid of their penurious servitude, came to see the joyful spectacle, and supposing him really dead, began to dance and skip about the corpse. One run into the kitchen, and, breaking open the cupboard, brought out the brown loaf; another fetched the cheese; and a third drew a flagon of beer, and began filling their empty bellies, rejoicing in the expectation of future comfort, and of being freed from the hard usage they had endured. The old man lay quaking to see this waste, and thinking he should be undone, he could endure it no longer, but stirring and struggling in his sheet like a ghost, and, taking a candle in each hand, was about to rout them for their boldness, when one of them, thinking it was the devil in his likeness, in amazement caught hold of the butt end of a broken oar, and at one blow beat out his brains. Thus he who thought only to counterfeit death, occasioned his own death in earnest; and the law acquitted the apprentice of the act, as the miser was the occasion of it. N. Line, the daughter's lover, hearing of her father's death, made all haste to join her; but alas! in riding quick, his horse unfortunately threw him, just at his entrance into London, and broke his neck. This, and her father's death, had such an effect on her spirits, as to deprive her of reason. The father, who for his usury, extortion, and the sordidness of his life, had been excommunicated, was not allowed christian burial; but the daughter, for money, prevailed on the friars of Bermondsey Abbey, in the absence of the Abbot, to get him buried. When the abbot came home, and saw a new grave, he inquired who had been buried there: on being informed, he caused the body to be taken up, and laid on his own ass's back (for it was the custom of the times for the heads of religious houses to ride upon asses;) then making a short prayer, he turned the beast with his burden out of the abbey gates, desiring of God that he might carry him to some place where he best deserved to be buried. The ass went with a solemn pace, unguided by any, through Kent Street, till he came to St. Thomas-a-watering, which was then the common execution place, and then shook him off, just under the gallows; where a grave was instantly made, and without any ceremony, the body was tumbled in, and covered with earth. These disasters coming so quick, and being troubled with a number of new suitors, the daughter retired into a cloister of nuns, and appropriated the money left by her father to religious purposes. Near to the place where he lived, and where she was born, she caused a church to be built and dedicated it to the virgin; in memory of which, and that her name might live to all posterity, the people called it St. Mary Overs, which title it now bears. London Bridge originated from the public spirit of the priests of St. Mary Overs. Mary founded a nunnery, and endowed it with the money received from the profits of the boats. This house was afterwards converted into a college of priests, who not only built the bridge, but kept it in repair.

THE CHOICE OF ANNETTE.

Like the fair shrub which springs on the southern hills, in the bloom of its scented beauty, was the form of Annette; and the heart of Annette was worthy of the lovely casket that contained it. Lubin and Henri tuned their voices to the name, and in praise of Annette. The hills flung the sweet sounds to the vales, and the vales echoed them back to the hills. The persons of the swains were both goodly as two vigorous young oaks, which overlook their leafy neighbors; their flocks were equal; so was their good name among the shepherds;—and the heart of Annette was undecided in its choice. When the golden moments of opportunity offered, and Henri whispered his tale in the ear of Annette, he ever would load the character of Lubin with evil deeds, and endeavour to sink him low in the opinion of Annette, as the worthless plant that bears neither fruit nor flower. Not so Lubin: he was content with urging his own wishes; for though he knew Henri was his rival, yet there was a pure spark of honour in his breast, which would not let his tongue utter the language of falsehood. Annette liked not this in Henri; for she knew Lubin was virtuous. But she had heard many of the love ballads of the shepherds, which said, "that love separated the bonds of friendship;" and in the fervor of Henri's love for her she found his excuse.—Once, when the light of day was fast journeying towards the glowing west, and gilded the mountain tops with his departing rays; when the soft breeze of eve wafted around the sweets which sprang on its wings from the blooming flowret, and rippled the bosom of the lake, Henri poured forth the hopes and sorrows of his love, as, with Annette, he strolled over the mountains. As they passed a chasm, Annette espied a lamb which had fallen into it, and which must shortly perish, unless some friendly hand came to its assistance. She wished Henri to extricate it from its sad situation; but he saw it was Lubin's, and said, as it belonged to an unworthy master it might die! As he spoke, Annette perceived at some distance a shaggy wolf bearing away a tender kid, and Lubin pursuing it over the dangerous passes of the mountain with the steps of youth and activity;—he overtook the monster—his courage prevailed—it fell beneath the strength of his arm—and he preserved the yet unhurt kid. Lubin saw Annette and Henri above him on the mountain, and ascended towards them, bearing the kid in his arms—he presented it to Henri—for it was his. Lubin had seen the wolf steal it from amongst the flocks of Henri, and had run to rescue it. No longer doubtful was the choice of Annette—the merit of Lubin burst through the mist of slander, with which Henri had been darkening it, as the glorious rays of the sun pierce the fogs of nature. The love-ballads, from which she had drawn formerly an excuse for Henri, she now recollected, all declared, "that in a heart cheered by the pure flame of love, the rose of generosity and the lilly of humanity ever flourish."——After Lubin had got his lamb from the chasm, Annette turned upon him the smiling eye of approbation; she took his disengaged arm; and they left Henri, whose heart was not destitute of feeling, overwhelmed with confusion. As they went, Annette lent a favorable ear to the soft murmurings of Lubin's love—and they were happy.

THE REVOLUTION.

The patriotic enthusiasm of the Americans in 1775, is thus described by Dr. Ramsay in his history of the Revolution—"Elevated with the love of liberty, and buoyed above the fear of consequences, by an ardent military enthusiasm, unabated by calculations about the extent, duration, or probable issue of the war, the people of America seconded the voice of their rulers, in an appeal to heaven for the vindication of their rights. At the time the colonies adopted these spirited resolutions, they possessed not a single ship of war, nor so much as an armed vessel of any kind. It had often been suggested that their seaport towns lay at the mercy of the navy of Great Britain; this was both known and believed, but disregarded. The love of property was absorbed in the love of liberty. The animated votaries of the equal rights of human nature consoled themselves with the idea that though their whole sea coast should be laid in ashes, they could retire to the western wilderness, and enjoy the luxury of being free. On this occasion, it was observed in Congress, by Christopher Gadsden, one of the South Carolina delegates, "Our houses, being constructed of brick, stone and wood, though destroyed, may be rebuilt; but liberty once gone is lost forever."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

If we notice the peculiarities of many of the persons with whom we converse, even in the ordinary course of business, we shall find that the character of Dominie Sampson, so ably portrayed by the author of Guy Mannering, is not without its parallel. I have often heard "*really*" used at the beginning of every sentence. Some will end every sentence with "so it is"—as, "Very amusing, so it is," "very amusing, so it is." Nearly as weighty a word as "prodigious" was a particular favourite with my old Schoolmaster. Indeed, "words of learned length and thundering sound" are never without their admirers. I will give you an illustration of the foregoing: A traveller, in his annual tour to receive *orders* for a London stationer, happened to call on Mr. D. a schoolmaster, at [illegible] in Derbyshire. He politely stated the cause of his visit to Mr. D. requested the favour of an order, told him he could supply him with the best "Ambro Quills," as low as could be afforded by any other house in town. "Amazing!" said Mr. D. with great sang froid. The traveller did not take any notice, but mentioned several other articles, and received no other answer to his repeated request for an order, than "amazing," delivered each time with coolness and good nature. Our traveller was a little astonished. A thought struck him that Mr. D. was, or might be, a *little* deranged in his intellects. Under this impression, he stared him full in the face, in order to see and gather some information, if possible, from the learned phiz of our schoolmaster. Mr. D. perceived our traveller's perplexity. "Amazing!" he exclaimed, in a tone two notes higher than any he had hitherto used. This was more than our traveller could bear with gravity; he burst into a roar of laughter, snatched up his "castor," and made the best of his way out of the room, and as he closed the door, he again heard the pedagogue ejaculate (but in a suppressed and deep tone) "amazing!"

NOLL.

LORD BYRON.

From Captain Medwin's "Conversations."

Lord Byron was devouring, as he called it, a new novel of Walter Scott's. "How difficult it is," said he, "to say any thing new! Who was that voluptuary of antiquity who offered a reward for a new pleasure? Perhaps all nature and art could not supply a new idea. This page, for instance, is a brilliant one. It is full of wit: but let us see how much of it is original. This passage for instance, comes from Shakspeare; this bon mot from one of Sheridan's comedies; this observation from another," naming the author; "and yet the ideas are new-modelled, and perhaps Scott was not aware of their being plagiarisms. It is a bad thing to have too good a memory."

"I should not like to have you for a critic," I observed. "Set a thief to catch a thief," was the reply.

"I never travel without Scott's Novels," said he; "they are a perfect library in themselves; a perfect literary treasure. I could read them once a year with new pleasure."—I asked him if he was certain about the novels being Sir Walter Scott's.

"Scott as much as owned himself the author of Waverly to me at Murray's shop. I was talking to him about that novel, and lamented that its author had not carried back the story nearer to the time of the revolution. Scott, entirely off his guard, said, "Ay, I ought to have done so, but"—there he stopped. It was in vain to attempt to correct himself; he looked confused, and relieved his embarrassment by a precipitate retreat."

LAW.

By George A. Stephens, the English Wit.

Law is law, law is law, and as in such and so forth, and hereby, and aforesaid, provided always, nevertheless, notwithstanding. Law is like a country dance, people are led up and down in it till they are tired. Law is like a book of surgery, there are a great many terrible cases in it. It is also like physic, they that take least of it are best off. Law is like a homely gentlewoman, very well to follow.—Law is like a scolding wife, very bad when it follows us. Law is like a new fashion, people are betwitched to get into it. It is also like bad weather, most people are glad when they get out of it. We shall now mention a case tried before me called Bullum versus Bostum. The case was as follows:—There were two farmers, farmer A and farmer B Farmer A was seized or possessed of a bull—farmer B. was possessed of a ferry boat. Now the owner of the ferry boat, having made his boat fast to a post on the shore with a piece of hay, twisted rope fashion, or as we say, vulgo vocato, a hay band. After he had made his boat fast, to a post on the shore, as it was very natural for a hungry man to do, he went up to town to dinner. Farmer A's bull, as it was very natural for a bull to do, came down to look for a dinner, and observing, discovering, seeing and spying out some turnips in the bottom of said ferry boat, the bull scrambled into the ferry boat; he ate up the turnips, and to make an end of his meal, fell to work on the hay-band; the boat being eaten from its moorings, floated down the river with the bull in it; it struck against a rock; beat a hole in the bottom of the boat, and tossed the bull overboard; whereupon the owner of the boat brought his action against the bull for running away with the boat. And thus notice of trial was given, Bullum versus Bostum—Bostum versus Bullum. Now the counsel for the bull began with saying, my Lord, and you gentlemen of the jury, we are counsel in this case for the bull. We are indicted for running away with the boat. Now my Lord, we have heard of running horses, but never of running bulls before. Now my Lord, the bull could no more run away with the boat than a man in a coach may be said to run away with the horses.—therefore, my lord, how can we punish what is not punishable? how can we eat what is not eatable? or how can we drink what is not drinkable? or as the law says, how can we think what is not thinkable? therefore, my lord, as we are counsel in this case for the bull, if the jury should bring the bull in guilty, the jury would be guilty of a very great bull. The counsel for the boat observed that the bull should be nonsuited, because in his declaration, he had not specified what color he was of; for thus learnedly and wisely spake the counsel—my lord, if the bull was of no color, he must have been of some color, and if he was not of any color, what color could the bull be of? I overruled this motion by observing the bull was a white bull, and that white is no color—besides as I told my brethren, they should'nt trouble their heads to talk of color in the law, for the law can color any thing. This cause having been left to a reference, upon the award, both bull and boat were acquitted, it proved that the tide of the river carried them both away—upon which I gave it as my opinion, that as the tide of the

[illegible] carried them both away, both bail and [illegible] had a good action against water bailiff. [illegible] opinion being taken, we [illegible] was [illegible] and upon the [illegible] of this [illegible] [illegible] whether, on the [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] was not in [illegible] evidence, how could or ought he to be administered? That point was settled by Bantam's attorney, declaring that for his client, he would swear any thing. The water bailiff's counsel [illegible] read, taken out of the original record in true latin; which set forth in the declaration, that they were carried away by the tide of flood, or the tide of ebb. The charter of the water bailiff was as follows: "Aqua bailiff est magistratus in chaud, super omnibus fishbus qui habuerunt finnes et scales, cum shrimpis et crabbis, qui swimmere in freshibus vel salibus riveris, lakes, ponds, swallows, et well boats sive oysteri prawns, shrimps, turbutes solus, that is not turbuts alone, but turbuts and soals together. But now comes the nicety of the law; the law is as nice as a new laid egg, and to be understood by addle headed people. Bullum and Bantam mentioned both ebb and flow to avoid quibbling; but it being proved that they were carried away neither by the tide of flood nor by the tide of ebb, but exactly upon the top of high water, they were nonsuited; but such was the lenity of the court, upon their paying all the costs, they were allowed to begin again, de novo.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ODE

ON THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON,

FOR THE 22d FEBRUARY, 1825.

Auspicious day! on which the freeborn souls
Of millions chaunt the name of HIM so dear,
Whose memory on a tide of richest feeling rolls,
And chimes this day the full, the heart-felt tear!
Yet no!—for why a tear?
No!—friends will weep not tears—but rather smile,
The heart's deep gratitude and pious praise:
Ha, Greece—our WASHINGTON! and far from guile,
E'en now, perchance, this grateful scene survey'st.

It is the day, blest day, that gave him birth,
When this glad strain around the astonish'd earth:
"Spirit of Freedom, rise! thy long, dark slumber break,
And, to their inmost centre, thrones and empires shake;
Bright, in yon western skies,
Behold! new glory dawns—the reign of terror dies!
Behold, on this proud morn,
A Saviour born,
And spread the loud alarm—arise! arise! arise!"

Prophetic sounds! from shrine celestial sent,
Rolling their golden floods along the ransom'd land,
When o'er our country sad, her native genius bent,
And wept her fallen state—her brave, but fainting band:
But soon that angel note,
Her weeping eyes unclose,
Glad she beheld that sun of glory soar
High o'er the clouds of darkness, death and fear,
Bright'ning afar
The horrors of war,
And on rapture's wings, from the depths of dark despair,
Sprang forth to greet, to gaze, adore, and worship there.

Proud, from Oppression's vale, swift wing'd her eager flight,
And trod her own high mount, whose purer brow,
Rose in a mighty sky of new and living light,
There read her fate—beheld the future bow
To that Spirit divine,
At whose well-plea'd shrine,
Our country, [illegible] hopes and high destinies resign.

But confidence! fond trust!—how more than wellless credulous!
How rash and vain prayers for free and honor'd life,
Which wrung each patriot's soul when first his arm was nerv'd,
To stem Oppression's storm, and save a world from strife,
He heard his country's sigh,
And burst the sacred ties which bound him to his home,
Still answering to her cry,
"My life—my all is thine! I come! I come! I come!
Oh! stanch her bleeding wounds—without her smile I die!"
And as her life-blood gush'd,
On, to her rescue, rush'd!
Wide o'er her reeling ranks, bright glory's flag unfurl'd,
Display'd his noble, Godlike mind, and saved a fallen world!
"Rejoice! rejoice! rejoice!"
Shouts every voice,
"God of the great and good! he was—he was—thy choice!

But oh! how faint, transcendant name, how faint
The power that would thy matchless glory paint;
Still warm within our hearts shall live the name
Heaven thus hath blended with our country's fame,
And on that flood which swells her glories prime,
Be borne in triumph down the tide of time,
Till from the world one burst of feeling rise,
Long, loud and pure to greet him in the skies!

ICHLIO.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Correspondents of the Saturday Evening Post.

In the Yearly Meeting Epistle, issued from London in the year 1694, is the following advices to Friends, the revival of them now, may be useful to the Society, if duly put in practice:

"To avoid *contention* and *strife* in all meetings, it is the advice and sense of this meeting,"

"That all Friends have a care of God's glory, and be tender thereof, as hath been often advised."

"To keep all *contention, personal reflections* and *smitings*, out of your meetings; and keep down, and out of all heats, and passions, and doubtful disputations."

"Suffer no turbulent contentions, quarrelsome *spirits or persons*, to be concerned among you, in ordering your affairs that they may be all managed in the peaceable, tender spirit, and wisdom of Christ Jesus."

"Suffer no *divisions*, or *schisms*, or making *parties among yourselves* one against another. For they will greatly tend to weaken your meetings, and cause them to loose their power, and them and you to be slighted."

How greatly has the power of the American nation been enlarged during the last 24 years. Previous to the year 1801, it was not known, even in name, by the Grand Seignior of all the Turks, as it proved by the following circumstance: The United States frigate George Washington, commanded by Com. Bainbridge, was ordered by Congress to carry presents to the Dey of Algiers; and when she arrived, the Dey employed her to carry his presents to the Grand Seignior at Constantinople. On the arrival of the frigate at that city, the English Consul, then residing there, was sent for, in order to get him to point out in what part of the world such beings as the Americans *resided*. The Consul showed a map of the world, and in one section of it traced the small continent of America. The Grand Seignior having seen that there was a part of the earth so denominated, and finding that the names of America and Americans corresponded, at last seemed in the supposition that there might be such beings as commodore Bainbridge and his crew, who were not Englishmen. From hence it may be inferred, that the greater part of his subjects knew still less of the American people or their name. How much different is it now? The American name is not only known in name, by all the [illegible] Martin, Pachas, Deys and Sultans in the colonies and islands [illegible] Mediterranean sea, but by reputation of the Asiatic princes. This is owing to the additions made to our naval power, which is still increasing, not only in the number of ships, but in their size. Previous to the late war with England, we had none larger than 44's, and by a treaty with her, we were prohibited from building them beyond that size. But now, when experience has demonstrated their utility, possessing as well the means as the capacity to construct ships of the first class, combining elegance of model with durability, no nation can boast of vessels superior, if equal, to our own. The North Carolina, one of the largest ships in our navy, is now ordered for the Mediterranean. E. F.

It is with increased pleasure I view the progress of the arts and sciences in this city, and it is universally admitted that we rise far superior to our sister city in that respect, though perhaps she does excel us in commercial affairs; but that is not to be attributed so much to the perseverance of her citizens as its local situation. Vessels there can arrive and depart at any season of the year; but with us it is quite the reverse, as our river is blocked up with ice several months in the year—consequently, no foreign trade can be transacted. The citizens of Philadelphia, finding that all their efforts were unavailing to render their city the seat of commerce, (and I doubt whether it was the intention of its illustrious founder to be so,) have turned their attention to the cultivation of the different branches of Literature. We daily see new societies formed for that express purpose, and also the beneficial effects resulting therefrom. What occasioned the writing of this article was, that there is a society about to be formed (for the following purposes, viz: Debating, Composition, and Recitation,) of young men of the ages of sixteen and upwards. By giving publicity to it, it may, perhaps, influence virtuous and moral young men to join and render their assistance in its promotion; and I sincerely desire, that, at some future day, we may see it, in point of merit, one of the first institutions of the kind, reflecting honour on that part of our citizens who are striving to attain the summit of the "hill of science." OSCAR.

How republican are the forms of the Constitutions of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and several others; for, while they guarantee to their citizens all that is necessary, or even desirable, in regard to conscience, they withhold not the right of suffrage from them in any one point wherein it is conceived to be one of the essentials of their perfect liberty. Their right of suffrage extends not only to the members of their Legislatures, but to their Governors, the Congress of the United States, and even to the President. It can go no farther. The framers of those Constitutions have rightly judged that the right of suffrage and liberty are inseparable companions; for people who enjoy the first of these blessings are sure of the latter. Such free and enlightened institutions would almost make a desert desirable, even though it were surrounded with a soil equal in fertility and richness to that of St. Domingo, or Cuba, if ruled by a despot. They bind their citizens, as it were, with the bands of love. There can be no contention where such perfect equality rules, for any man is eligible to any office, provided his talents entitle him to such office; but this is general throughout the United States. E. F.

"Whoever thinks a perfect work to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be."

It is singular that a man so well acquainted with the world as Pope was, should hazard so erroneous an opinion. What would he have said, had he lived in our days, and beheld the various instances of perfection with which an appeal to "*experience and the evidence of facts*" will prove we are surrounded? If we consult not only the language of private conversation, but those diurnal vehicles in which the public express their wants and wishes, what a panting and breathing towards perfection we find in them! One advertises for a *perfect cook*—another wishes a young man who has a *perfect knowledge* of accounts—and a third, enquires after a person who is *perfectly acquainted* with farming. But still, you may say, all this proves nothing. It intimates that there are some people who advertise for *perfect characters*, but it does not prove they ever find them. Objections like this, I grant, would be fatal to my argument, was I not amply supplied with the means of overthrowing them. Behold! the perfect characters step forward and announce the completion of perfectionality, with as much firmness and modesty as can be supposed to exist in a state of perfection. In one paper, a lady assures us that she is *perfect mistress* of English, French, and Italian, music and needle-work; and this state of perfection, is not confined to the great, the rich, or the learned, but is alike experienced among the poor and vulgar. In walking through the streets of this "far-famed" city, you cannot find a tavern-keeper who does not assure the public, that he can and will give *perfect* satisfaction to all his customers; you cannot enter the shop of a tradesman whose goods are not *perfect*, and who does not treat you with the most *perfect* politeness. Once more, do we not frequently hear of such a character as a *perfect* blockhead; and are there not men, aye and women too, (but I won't say who or where,) who can talk the most *perfect nonsense*. And ——— But I must stop, lest you should conclude I was not *perfectly* rational, which, in my humble opinion, would be a very *imperfect* thought in you. EDWIN.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

The Southwark Bank Bill has passed both houses of the Legislature, and only wants the signature of the Governor to become a law. The Legislature is expected to adjourn about the first week in April.

As a proof of the literary influence and standing of Philadelphia, we think it proper to mention, that no less than forty different works of merit are now in the presses of the several principal booksellers of our city. There have been particular periods, within the last five years, when as many as eighty works were preparing for publication.

Mr. Strickland is about to leave this country for England, to obtain every kind of information connected with public improvement, which his enquiring and enlarged mind can glean from the experience of the engineers and public contractors of that country. This mission of Mr. Strickland, it is understood, is undertaken entirely at the expense of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting Internal Improvement.

Letters have been forwarded to Harrisburg, from the President, and also from the President elect, requesting the Senator, in case one should be chosen, to come on immediately, as it is necessary the senate of the United States should continue their session after the fourth of March, in order to appoint the new officers.

The Bill to authorize the Lackawaxen Coal Company to connect their operations with the Hudson and Delaware Navigation Company, has passed, on a second reading in the Senate of Pennsylvania. Upwards of 8 or 10 petitions have been presented in favour of it.

James Haig has become the Proprietor and Editor of the Charleston City Gazette.

The proprietors of the turnpike road between Concord and Portsmouth, N. H. propose to render it free, by selling it to the towns bordering on it, and to other subscribers; and nearly a sufficient sum has been raised. The price is $20 per share for what cost $120.

Boston has followed the example set by New York in providing eye infirmaries, to which any poor person afflicted with a disorder of the eye or the ear, may resort for medical attendance and advice gratuitously.

A committee of the Massachusetts Legislature has been appointed to mature a system to afford a thorough and economical education for the laborious classes in the practical arts and sciences, to report at the next session.

The citizens of Louisville, Ky. have at a public meeting denounced the carrying of concealed weapons as injurious to the public peace, and the custom of opening tippling shops on the Sabbath day, as well as the engaging in unlawful sports; and a committee has been appointed to procure legislative intervention for the suppression of these evils.

Proposals are issued in the Chambersburg paper for erecting a methodist church, in the following quaint style: "Tell all you see, and those you don't see send them word, that proposals will be received!" &c.

The Senate will meet on the 4th of March next, for the despatch of public business. It is summoned by a Circular Letter from the President of the United States, addressed to the several Members, including those who are understood to have been already appointed to supply vacancies occurring in that body, on that day.

Late intelligence from Rio mentions the arrival there of the cutter William, and the Rover, from London, each with $500,000 in silver, and the latter with one million sterling, loaned by Rothschild to the Brazilian government. The British frigate Aurora from Lima and Valparaiso, bound to England, with nearly three millions of dollars on board, arrived at Rio, Nov. 10.

At the Jan. term, held in Lawrence county (N. Y.) the case of Mary Hayden *versus* John Kermer was tried. The action was for slander—the defendant having said that the plaintiff was a liar and a thief. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff of $300—the whole amount the defendant was supposed to be able to pay.

A barouche is exhibiting in Washington, to which is attached an apparatus for instantly releasing restive or frightened horses from the carriage. It is said to be an ingenious contrivance.

The Colombian Minister, at Washington, Mr. Salazar, gave a brilliant entertainment on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst. The President and Vice President elect, General La Fayette, &c. were among the guests.

A letter from Demopolis, Ala. of the 13th ult. states, that the night before in that town, a Choctaw Squaw, whom some of the Indians had irritated by the infliction of a few stripes, went off, seized a large knife, and returned with it and stabbed one of the Indians; he died in a few hours. The Indians say, that *she* too "must die."

A letter from Madrid of the 1st ult. states, that strong detachments of French troops are to continue to garrison Cadiz, Barcelona, Saragossa, Figueras, Madrid, Pampeluna, St. Sebastian, Santander, Tarragona, and other places.

We learn that the influenza is very prevalent in Boston, and in other towns in New England. In Boston alone, it is said, several thousand persons are affected with it.

A new trial is said to have been granted in the case of Desha, who was lately convicted, in Kentucky, of the murder of Mr. Baker, but we know not on what grounds.

It is stated that orders have been received from Washington to finish *immediately* all the United States vessels building at this port, and to put two more on the stocks. Similar orders have been despatched to all the naval depots.

Some sections of Hartford county, Md. are at this time much infested with Mad Dogs, which have already done considerable mischief; no less than four persons are said to have been bitten.

A letter received at Baltimore from Havana, of the 28th January, states that a piratical schooner, with twelve men, was brought in on that day by some barges under the General of Marine. The Captain was sent to prison, and the whole of the pirates are said to be well known at Havana.

A bill has passed the Legislature of Maine for incorporating the Canal Bank, with a capital of $600,000, for twenty years, and to exempt them from the tax imposed on other institutions of the kind, on condition, that the Bank shall, within a given period, subscribe $75,000 in the stock of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal.

A partial report of dividends declared by different banks in the State of New-York, has been made to the Legislature, from which it appears that the seven highest country banks divided an average profit of more than 9 5-8 per cent on their stock for the last year—the seven highest city banks an average profit of little more than 6 1-2 per cent.

The merchants in the city of Hartford, (Conn.) have agreed, that after the first of March, they will estimate the weight of goods in their purchases and sales by the decimal weight of 100 lbs. instead of the cwt. of 112 lbs. and ton of 2000 lbs. instead of 2240.

A letter from Matanzas, of the 27th ult. says that the people there were much dissatisfied with the state of things under the present government of Cuba. Public amusements were neglected, and much distress had been occasioned by the imposition of heavy fines, and by imprisonment. The Colombians had three vessels of war off Matanzas Bay, and kept a sharp look out after all Spanish vessels.

The trial of Amos Fernald, who was indicted for the murder of Alfred Fernald, his natural son, of the age of five years, by keeping him confined, and depriving him of sufficient sustenance, closed at Dover, New-Hampshire, on Saturday week. The sentence of the Jury was, that the prisoner was guilty of manslaughter.

A Connecticut paper states the circumstance that, an apple tree is found in the orchard of Levi Starr, Esq. of Chester in that state, the fruit of which is, when cut, the one half sweet and the other half acid.

The population of Upper Canada, amounts to 151,097 souls. The excess of males over females is 6,381.

A stone, weighing several tons, and so neatly poised as to be easily rocked by one person, has been lately discovered on Ascutney mountain, in the town of Windsor, Vermont.

The U. S. branch bank at Pittsburg, is now issuing its own notes. Drafts on Philadelphia (says the Pittsburg Gazette,) may be procured at it, and the bank of Pittsburg.

Gamaliel S. Barstow, Esq. is chosen treasurer of the State of New York.

John Crevistون, the deserter from fort M'Henry, Baltimore, who made such desperate resistance against those who attempted to arrest him, has been tried on three indictments, and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-five years.

A bill has passed the Legislature of Massachusetts, permitting others than Quakers, or Friends, to affirm rather than swear.

Presbyterianism in Ireland.—The general synod of Ulster and presbytery of Antrim, have 223 ministers, 85 licentiates, 201 congregations, and more than half a million of people.

Levi Lincoln and Marcus Morton, Esqs. are the only candidates named for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor of the state of Massachusetts. The election takes place on the first Monday in April.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have passed resolutions expressing the deepest regret for the death of Governor Austin, and bearing strong testimony to his official merits. Both Houses attended his funeral, the expenses of which were to be defrayed out of the State Treasury. Military honors were also paid to his remains, and eulogiums were by the members of the Legislature.

The Rev. Dr. Milledolar, of New-York, has been appointed President of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J. in place of the Rev. Dr. Livingston, deceased.

A letter from Port au Platt, (Hayti) of the 27th ult. received at New York, says—"The passengers in the Mary inform us, that nine of those that came in the Dove, from Philadelphia, have died at Samana by fever. The disease by some is attributed to the water of the vessel, as those emigrants landed from other vessels have enjoyed very good health."

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society, acknowledges the receipt of $2773 14, during the month of January. The issues during the same period were 1082 bibles, and 1018 testaments, valued at $1338 53.

The Concord Gazette mentions a fact with which we were unacquainted, that Governor Eustis took a part in the transactions of 19th April, 1775. A person wounded in Concord on that day, informs that his wounds were dressed by Gov. Eustis in the afternoon of the day, and that he was thence removed to Cambridge, and continued under his hands more than six weeks till recovery.

The splendid ship Washington, of 1000 tons burthen, owned by Capt. Charles Hall, New-York, was launched on Tuesday last, from the ship-yard of Messrs Brown and Bell.

The price of Flour at Pittsburg is three dollars and twenty-five cents per barrel.

Mr. William Woodruff, of Bridgeton, N. J. was accidentally killed, by the discharge of his gun, on board a canoe.

Andrew Lynch, William Jackson, and John Williams, were last week found guilty of breaking into the house of Mr. Wood, in Gloucester county, N. Y. on the 1st of January. The two former were sentenced to two years and a half solitary confinement, and the latter to 18 months in the state prison.

Messrs. Cummings, Hilliard & Co. of Boston, have issued proposals for publishing a collection of American Poetry, under the title of "Authologia Americana, or Selections from the works of American Poets."

The papers, cockades, colours, &c. taken from the persons who a few months ago attempted to establish an independant government in the Island of Cuba, were burnt in the market place of Havana on the 4th inst.

A man was fined last week at Boston, in $5 and costs, for riding his horse at an illegal pace through the streets, by which he knocked down a woman and a child, and passed over them.

Our river (says the Pittsburg Statesman of the 12th inst.) is on the rise, and is expected to be in fine boating order in a few days. There has been considerable rain, and the weather continues remarkably mild for the season.

Advices are received at Baltimore from Guayaquil and Lima, that flour had risen there to $20 a barrel. It appears that Bolivar was not in the action which finally decided the fate of the Spanish army, having been prevented by sickness from taking the command. The fortress of Callao was taken possession of by the Patriots, on the 18th December, together with several valuable merchantmen which were lying in the harbour.

The United States' Commissioners, and the Chiefs of the Creek nation of Indians, met on the 7th instant, at the Indian Springs, Georgia. There is every reason to believe, says the *Georgia Patriot*, that a new treaty will be successful. General Mackintosh and several other chiefs, it is said, are anxious to dispose of their lands.

A St. John (N. B.) paper mentions that an application is to be made in the Legislature of that province, for the incorporation of an insurance company to be established in that place with a capitol of $120,000.

Hugh Sheridan, was lately subjected to the punishment of "branding" on the hand in Charleston, S. C. for the crime of Manslaughter.

A bill has passed the Legislature of Maine for incorporating the Canal Bank, with a capitol of $300,000, for twenty years, and to exempt them from the tax imposed on other institutions of the kind, on condition that the Bank shall, within a given period, subscribe $75,000 in the stock of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal.

The Editor of the Baltimore American Farmer states, that the culture of Cotton is fast succeeding in Virginia; and that even not far from Richmond some planters are turning their attention to it, and cultivate from twenty to one hundred acres per year, thus regarding it as one of their chief staples.

Seth Elliot has been executed at Castine, Maine, for the murder of his child. His body was drawn to Knox, 30 miles, where it was decently interred. He was one of the most thrifty farmers in the country before he became intemperate.

A census of Florida has been ordered by the territorial government. The St. Augustine paper says that such has been the recent influx of population, that it will be found that Florida is entitled to claim admission as one of the states.

The wife of Mr. Isaac Lewis, Jr. of Shrewsbury, Pa. on the 31st of January last, gave birth to three living children—all daughters, and all likely to do well. The weight of them was said to be 4, 5 and 6 pounds each.

Field-mice were so numerous at Morvern, (Scotland) in the year 1809-10, that at one farm which supported 2000 sheep, they destroyed sufficient for the support of 300 additional sheep. They nearly destroyed a large barn, by eating up its joists, supporters and planks, and were so mischievous, that old women, armed with cats, were stationed at different points, in huts, throughout the plantations.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.—The Georgetown Metropolitan of Tuesday last, says—This distinguished and excellent man has lately had continual levees. For the last few days his house has been literally thronged with visitants, citizens and others, who came to pay their respects and take leave of him. His consistent and virtuous conduct throughout, political and moral, has challenged the admiration even of his enemies. Mr. C. is about to exchange, in a few days, the toil of office for the sweets of retirement and private life, and he will take with him as large a portion of the good feeling of the community, as any other of our worthy patriots have ever received.

Case of John Reid.—This man (says the N. York Evening Post) was at the late sessions convicted of poisoning the family of one Carrol, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years, besides being fined 500 dollars. On Saturday last, he accordingly rode in a hack to the place to which he was condemned for three years, while his fellow convicts, not one of whom was convicted of a crime of half the turpitude of this man, were obliged to trudge on foot by his side; but he is said to have acquired a large property by the death of a relation in Scotland, and could well afford to ride, and so ride he did. The lenity shown this inhuman monster has excited much dissatisfaction among our fellow citizens.

The Canal Bill has passed both houses of the Ohio Legislature, by immense majorities. The revenue bill has passed both houses, and a bill for the encouragement of Schools, is before the houses, with every prospect of being enacted. When the news of the passage of the Canal Bill reached Chillicothe, the Supporter says, "it excited the liveliest sensations of joy. The town was brilliantly illuminated—a number of salutes were fired by the Chillicothe Blues, who turned out on that occasion—and our fellow citizens, with but few exceptions, vied with each other in manifesting their gratification at an event so auspicious to the future prosperity of the State."

The Cincinnati papers are all exulting at the prospect now opening of the extension of the Cumberland road. It is contemplated that this will give a new spring to the manufactures of the West, and augment the value of real property. The reiterated explosions of the Banks, and the want of sound currency, are stated as the causes of political decline, which is confidently believed will be restored by the opening of the Cumberland road.

A few days before the James and Mary (arrived at this port,) left Pernambuco, a priest was shot, and on the 20th of January, an officer was hung, by order of the Emperor. They were both of the political party opposed to Don Pedro; and about twenty of their companions confined in prison, were to be executed in a short time.

On the 16th of January, a transport arrived from Rio de Janeiro, bringing back all the prisoners that General Lima had sent there from Pernambuco. His superiors said "Pernambuco was the place for their execution." They were shortly to be landed, and would probably all be executed as the Emperor appeared determined to spare none that fell into his hands.

A gold mine has been discovered on the land of Mr. Barringer, near the source of Long Creek, (N. C.) It was found on the side of a hill, between two tracts of slate-stone, and consists of a mixture of gold dust and sand. It was supposed that Mr. B. had already collected gold to the value of fifteen thousand dollars. In Carrabus county, a single lump of gold was found weighing twenty-seven pounds! It is said that one lump of more than four, and another of more than three pounds weight had also been found.

The London Traveller of the 3th ult. says "It is currently reported in the city, that the recognition of the South American States, by Great Britain, is to be immediately followed by a similar acknowledgment of their independence by France. From the avowed determination of the French government to concur in the general policy of England, it may be inferred that the decision of the British government on a point so important to the preservation of tranquility in Europe, has not been taken without the concurrence of at least the great commercial powers. The die is now cast, and Old Spain may henceforth be considered as irrevocably separated from her South American Colonies."

The result of the Presidential election was first communicated to the venerable John Adams, by Mr. J. J. Jerome of Boston, who repaired to Quincy immediately on the arrival of the mail in that city. The intelligence produced no extraordinary excitement on the mind of this venerable statesman, but was received by him with grateful feelings and with that calm dignity and composure which have so eminently marked his demeanor in his retirement.

A young man 14 years of age was lately brought to the Bar in Boston charged with five larcenies. He refused to make any answer when asked whether he was guilty or not guilty. The Judge then directed the Jury to decide whether the prisoner refused to plead from obstinacy, or was prevented by the act of God. The jury decided that the refusal arose from obstinacy. The prisoner then, on being asked what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced, replied, that he was not ready for trial. The judge told him it was too late for that excuse to avail, and proceeded to pass a sentence of 14 years imprisonment.

It appears from the above, that in Massachusetts, an obstinate refusal to answer to an indictment, is construed as a plea *of guilty*, and the prisoner is sentenced without trial. We think the law of Pennsylvania more humane, in directing that a refusal to plead shall be equivalent to a plea of *not guilty*, and that the prisoner refusing shall be put upon trial.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has made a report to the senate on the commerce and navigation of the United States. From his statements it appears that the imports during the year ending on the 30th September, 1824, have amounted to $80,549,007, of which amount, $75,265,054 were imported in American vessels, and $5,283,253 in Foreign vessels; that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to $75,986,657, of which, $50,649,500 were domestic, and $25,337,157 were foreign articles; that, of the domestic articles, $43,444,619 were exported in American vessels, and $7,204,881 in Foreign vessels; and of the Foreign articles, $23,967,087 were exported in American vessels, and $1,370,070 in Foreign vessels; that 850,033 tons of American shipping entered, and 919,278 cleared from the ports of the United States; and that 102,367 tons of Foreign shipping entered, and 102,552 cleared from the ports of the United States during the same period.

The schr. Arinthia Bell, of Baltimore, Capt. B. Fearson, was cast away on the 25th ult. at four o'clock in the morning, on a reef off Key Cruz del Padre, about 45 miles to the windward of the port of Matanzas, and the captain and supercargo arrived there on the 26th; they together with the crew, with much difficulty saved their lives from the wreck. On landing on the Key, they discovered they had fallen in with a part of a gang of pirates; from the information they derived from a fisherman who resides there, they learned that the remainder of the gang were momently expected, who as soon as they arrived would certainly murder all hands. Owing to a heavy gale of wind, we were not able to leave there that day nor the following night. Next morning the fisherman told them to depart immediately, as one of the pirates had gone the preceding night to look for his companions; and that they would certainly arrive within two hours.—The fisherman kindly lent them his own boat, and piloted them to the main land of Cuba, where they fortunately arrived. The captain and supercargo afterwards returned to the Key on board the Ferret, to look after a part of the cargo which drifted on shore after the vessel went to pieces; and were informed by the fisherman, that the pirates arrived there about an hour after their departure, armed with cuthasses and muskets, and would undoubtedly have murdered them had they not had the good fortune to leave the Key as soon as they did.

A French brig with a cargo of 400 slaves was fallen in with off St. Jago de Cuba, by H. M. ship Primrose, Capt. Stoddart, which she detained and brought into Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 9th Dec. This vessel with the whole of her cargo was in a few days afterwards delivered up to the Capt. and was accompanied to St. Jago de Cuba, by the Primrose. The following observations on the subject are taken from the Jamaica Journal:

"If any further facts are required to burst the bubble that has so long attracted the philanthropic patronage of the British public, in the shape of the Sierra Leone Company, for the civilization of the African race, they may be drawn from the examinations of the officers who commanded the slave ship called the Les Deux Nantais, of Nantes, recently brought in here by the Primrose ship of war. The master, whose name is Poitiers, took in the whole of his slave cargo at the mouth of the Sierra Leone River. This place, which is laid down in the charts as belonging to the British, is about eighty or ninety miles from Sierra Leone; from which it clearly appears that a great proportion of the slaves on board had been obtained from the settlement of Sierra Leone, to be sold to any of the French or Spanish islands in the West Indies, that offered the most favorable market for them. It appears that an Englishman, of the name of Marshall, an assistant of Sierra Leone, was the Agent employed in conveying the Negroes in boats on board the Nantais. The officers of the detained vessel, finding the officers of the Court of the Admiralty eagerly interested in the information they detailed, became suddenly silent and evaded giving any further direct evidence that might commit the character of their employers. We trust, however, that this circumstance will be thoroughly sifted, and the whole of the transaction fairly stated to the British public, that it may no longer be made the dupe of so infamous a humbug."

The eighth anniversary meeting of the American (African) Colonization Society was held at Washington on Sunday evening last. The audience was highly respectable. La Fayette was present, and took occasion to express his great esteem for the Society. Mr. Gurley, who returned a few months ago from a visit to the Society's settlement at Liberia, gave a "cheering account of its condition and prospects." Richard Stockton, Esq. of New Jersey, addressed the meeting in favor of its objects. He insisted, in the course of his speech, on the doctrine of a "Providential retribution to nations in their national capacity."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The rotunda of the capitol yesterday presented a very interesting subject of examination and reflection to the members of congress, and all other persons at the seat of government, in the samples of the manufactures of the United States which were presented there for exhibition. It is sufficient, for the present, to say, that the manufactured articles exhibit a state of perfection, far beyond the general knowledge or belief, and worthy of all praise. The articles were all so excellent, that it would be difficult to say which were most admirable—the woollen cloths, flannels, blankets, and iron work, such as coal grates, seemed to attract the most general attention. There were exhibited some finely finished grates from the manufactory of MORRIS, of Philadelphia, made for the Lehigh coals. One of these grates, which was marked 125 dollars, attracted particular attention and admiration. Fenders, spades, shovels, hoes, bird-cages, bellows, brushes, were shown in considerable variety.

Loss of the U. S. schr. Ferret.—Lieut. M'Crosley arrived at New-York in the Zephyr, from Matanzas. We learn from him, that the U. S. schr. Ferret, was upset by a sudden squall or flaw, about 4 P. M. on the 4th inst. two hours after leaving the harbor of Matanzas. Acting Lieut. Gien, Midshipman Alden, and two men got into a small boat, and with difficulty reached the shore at a small village about 30 miles to the westward, where he was kindly received and furnished with a horse and guide to Matanzas, which place he reached at 2 A. M. night, and communicated the distressing intelligence to Lieut. Comd't M'Keever, of the Sea Gull, who immediately directed Lt. Engle, to go on board the little schr. Jackall, and proceed in search of the wreck, and as soon as the steam could be raised the Sea Gull followed. It was however near 10 o'clock before the vessels succeeded in getting to sea, owing to a fresh head wind and heavy swell. At half past 11, the schr. got alongside the wreck, and succeeded in preserving the lives of the officers and crew, with the exception of the following men, viz: John Gregory, ward room steward, who was in the hold asleep, when the vessel upset—Geo. Gordon, a black man—Peter Wheeling, seaman, who had been sick a long time, and died from weariness, Christopher O'Conner, and Jos. Campbell, ord. seamen, drowned alongside, about the time the Jackall hove in sight. The survivors were soon after got on board the Sea Gull, where Dr. Dubarry had every thing prepared to minister to their relief. When they left the wreck she was sinking fast, and must have gone down shortly after.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

ANECDOTE OF LA FAYETTE.

The Veteran of Ninety-Six.—The General was dining with his family circle when the landlord of the Hotel entered, and whispered to Mr. C**** that a very old revolutionary soldier had arrived from Delaware and wished to see the General. He was a vastly old man, had travelled a long way, they had given him his dinner and he awaited an audience. Show him in, was the reply, the General is always at home to his ancient comrades. Respectfully assisted by the landlord, the veteran entered the room. Your servant, General, an old man's blessings be upon you; they say you old, but you are quite a boy to me—I am *ninety-six*. You are much altered since I first saw you at Brandywine—there was some hard work there, and at Monmouth nobody could be cool. I am heartily glad to see you—I have travelled all the way from Wilmington on foot. Sure the kind gentlemen offered to pay for the old fellow's passage in the stage, but no, I have always marched, and I can march still, though I am in pretty quick step to the grave. The sight of you, General, brings up in my mind the remembrance of former times. You recollect in Jersey, when a deserter fired at you, and sergeant Pierce, you and I, caught the rascal. You remember Jemmy the Rover; poor Jemmy, he was a half witted body, and full of his jokes, but Jemmy never could stand fire. I believe the American army thought that I was a man who could. You know old Allen of Delaware, we are distantly related—the M'Leans were never famous for turning their backs to an enemy. Here the General filled a glass of wine. Drink with me my good friend, here is your health. The veteran took the glass, bowed his acknowledgements, and attempted to raise its brim to his lips, but the palsied hand of great age refused to do its office, the wine was spilled, and but one drop ever reached the expectant lip, still that one served to warm his heart, as though he had quaffed both "long and deep." The soldier continued—I am a very poor man, and must beg a pair of shoes, to set me home—those I have are worn out by my journey. La Fayette arose, he spoke not a word, but taking the arm of the veteran, hurried him into his chamber, and shut the door. They soon returned, the last of the Generals, *Aim*, whom assembled Senates had risen to honor, supporting the poor old soldier of the Revolution. Farewell my good friend. Heaven bless you—the M'Lean would have answered, his lips moved, but gave no sound—his eyes, whose lustre near an hundred years had dimmed, alone spoke the "language of the heart." All who were present attended him to the door and bid farewell—farewell to the veteran of Ninety-Six.

From the New York American.

PIC-NIC BULL-DOG—*Assault and Battery.*—John Collins, who represented the bull dog, was brought up for trial on the complaint of Henry Ackerman, who represented the plaintiff. It appears from the testimony of Ackerman, that as he was returning from church some time in November last, he saw a little pig violently attacked by a large bull

dog." After several ineffectual attempts to rescue the suffering pig, witness kicked the bull-dog, upon which Collins, who it appeared paid a yearly tax for the privilege of keeping said dog, assaulted witness, and pushed him in the mud. After some ingenious remarks from the learned counsel for the defendant, the jury, under the direction of the court, founded on the *dog* law, which specifies "that if any dog shall worry any animal," &c. found a verdict of Guilty. The hog law, which authorizes the arrest of every wandering pig was not read, or the dog might have been acquitted, as performing the duty meant to be discharged by our street inspectors.

BACHELOR'S BALL.

The Boston Gazette states that one of the most splendid Balls ever known in Boston, was given there on the 15th inst. at the Exchange Coffee House, by a number of the Bachelors of that city. Carpets were extended for the accommodation of the Company as soon as they descended from their carriages. The entries and stair ways were lined with rich drapery, ornamented with evergreens and flowers. The company were first received in an elegant Grecian Tent, and thence the Ladies and Gentlemen retired to their respective Drawing Rooms, which were richly decorated and accommodated. The Ladies Drawing Rooms were furnished with costly curtains, couches, sofas, mirrors, &c. For the Supper, nine tables, each about 40 feet in length, were spread with every domestic and foreign essential and luxury that could be commanded—The tables were tastefully ornamented, and rendered brilliant by the reflection of the numerous lights and colored lamps. The Great Hall, 75 by 30 feet, was occupied by the devotees of the cotillion, quadrille, &c. The company began to assemble about 8 o'clock, and attended the supper about 12, after which the dancing was resumed and continued to a late hour. The expense of this free will offering exceeded $2000. About 600 persons were present.

London Female Fashions for January.

HEAD DRESSES.—1. Bonnet of royal purple terry velvet, or *velours epingle*—the brim broad and flat, with a corded satin edge; the crown high and rounded at the top, and partially covered with a *fichu* of velvet, bound with satin nearly half an inch in breadth, and ornamented with a small twisted silk cord of the same colour; the trimmings in front are large, and finished in the same manner; the centre one is long and narrow, and placed perpendicularly, concealing the termination of those on each side; bows of pearl edge satin ribbon are disposed about the crown; long strings of the same inside the brim.

2. Black velvet dress hat, bound with gold lace; from a small bow in front, the brim turns double, and small white marabouts are introduced between; it is closed behind in a similar manner; broad gold band round the crown, and at the top four curved ornaments, bound also with gold lace; marabouts in front and on the right side.

3. Tartarian turban, formed of a richly shaded stripe silk handkerchief.

4. Cap of pink and white *crepe lisse*, with double border, and broad strings of the same; the crown is high; the back part of white *crepe lisse*, full and arranged by five flat pink satin bands placed perpendicularly, and inserted in the pink satin band at the bottom of the caul; the front is formed by *bouffants* of alternate pink and white *crepe lisse*, interspersed with pink satin ornaments of a papilionaceous shape, with a profusion of winter cherries or *alkekengi*, and rose-buds above.

EVENING DRESS.—Plain colour velvet dress; the *corsage* plain across the bust, and drawn to the shape with a little fulness at the waist; high in front, and falling rather low on the shoulders, and finished with gold embroidered lace round the top; the sleeves are short, with epaulettes formed of heart-shaped leaves, and trimmed with blonde; attached are long full sleeves of white gauze, regulated in front by ribbon velvet passing from under the arm to the lower part of the sleeve, which is confined by three velvet bands round the arm, each fastened by a bow and gold clasp; blonde ruffle at the wrist. At the bottom of the skirt is a broad band of satin of the same colour, with small silk cord laid across, forming squares; gold embroidered *ceinture*, fastened in front with antique gem. African turban of lilac *barege*, richly embroidered in gold, with a band of gold round the head, and supporting the folds over the right ear. The hair parted from the forehead, and three or four large curls on each side. Necklace of medallions in enamel, united by triple chains of gold; ear-rings to correspond. English Thibet square shawl, with embroidered corners; short white kid gloves; white satin shoes.

Green-Room Intelligence.

The grand chivalric play of Ivanhoe, or the Jew's Daughter, is announced for the benefit of Mr. Wood, on Monday evening next. Mr. Watkins Burroughs is to make his appearance here during the coming week.—He has been performing at the Washington theatre, which house closes in a few days.

Our last Cincinnati paper contains the advertisement of Mr. Dwyer, the comedian, announcing his intention of giving recitations from favourite authors, assisted by several gentlemen amateurs. In high comedy, few performers are more successful and deserving than Mr. D. has been, though latterly he is on the decline.

The Circus at Boston is now open. Mr. Tatnall has the management of it, and has a beautiful stud of horses employed, with some excellent equestrian performers. Master Forrest, whose performances are remarkable for intrepidity and daring, is engaged in the company. Besides many elegant and astonishing feats of horsemanship, he leaps over eight garters on his feet and knees, and also over a canvas ten feet wide, his horse going at full speed, without saddle or bridle. A dramatic corps assist in adding amusement and variety to the entertainments got up at this place. Mrs. Tatnall takes a conspicuous share in the business of the stage.

One of the most splendid improvements of Albany, New York, is the New Theatre, which is nearly completed. The house will be ready to open by the 15th of March, and will probably cost including the lot, about 15,000 dollars. During the late war, a handsome Theatre was built, of which Bernard was manager: (that celebrated comedian is now a coal merchant in England.) At the close of the war, the building was sold, and is now a church. A subscription was opened last summer and soon filled, for the purpose of improving the city, and enlarging the sphere of rational amusement.

The new and celebrated opera of Weber's, which has excited much attention in Europe, is shortly to be performed at the Park Theatre, New York, by a double orchestra, to consist of thirty-four performers of the highest professional character.

The Clown's benefit (Mr. Yeaman) occurred on Wednesday night at the Circus in Washington. This place will continue open but a little while longer.

A law has been introduced into the Senate of New York, prohibiting the erection in that state of any Theatre within a certain distance of any christian church!

The national drama, called Montgomery, or the Falls of Montmorenci, was performed at the Boston Theatre on Monday evening last. After which was produced a splendid and interesting exhibition of *Gas Lights*, by Mr. Simonds, who presented the novel spectacle of a flower garden, the flowers, blossoms and trees formed entirely by gas, as exhibited by him at the New Orleans theatre, and recently at New York.

That wonderful boy, Master Hubard, who has excited so much interest and attention in New York, has arrived in this city. His Papyrotomia, which is a splendid collection of the productions of his astonishing genius, is to be exhibited at the Masonic Hall, attended by a grand Musical Accompaniment, the Panharmonicon, which is a delightful combination of instruments, and performs the finest music.

The Ball given at the Park Theatre, New-York, on the 22d. was very splendid, and well attended. The decorations displayed much taste, and the arrangements generally gave great satisfaction. The use of the Theatre, and the planning, as well as putting up the decorations, were gratuitous on the part of the managers.

Mr. Kean has engaged to play 20 nights at Drury Lane Theatre, for which he was to receive £6000, besides a benefit.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

To "*Melancholy*" we are much indebted for the article now on file. We have rarely seen any thing more true to nature, or calculated to touch the heart with a more fine and delicate sensation, than this beautiful effusion. The writer is always welcome, and we hope to be often favoured in this way.

Crito, Crisman, Cynthia, Amanda, and other favours, are received, and will meet with early attention.

"*Mary's*" lines shall be given next week. We are sorry the profusion of articles on file have delayed their appearance so long.

"*Light and Shade*," by Wilfrid, is received, and will be presented to our readers next week.

"*Nothing at all*" is too imperfect for insertion; false quantity—false grammar, and one or two palpable "*bulls*," are down like an extinguisher upon all the wit and humour which our friend "Murphy" possesses.

"*Cross Readings*," we are confident, would not be read at all, especially by "the young ladies;" and though gratitude prompts us to thank our "friend and subscriber," honesty compels us to say his communication is even worse than "nothing at all."

"*Henry's Friend*" shall have a conspicuous place in our next, together with the lines accompanying it.

"*Desultory Sheets*, No. 6," are received and shall be forthcoming. Considerable anxiety and interest appears to have been excited in a certain quarter, to know where and who the author is—and we are gratified in finding that he has made "a fair impression" among certain of our fair readers.

It is gratifying to witness the bountiful, though unostentatious course, which benevolence and charity are pursuing around us. The numerous charitable associations in this city have been productive of incalculable benefit and comfort to thousands, who would otherwise have pined in indigence and misery, unknown and unnoticed. We are sure the reflection of having snatched from despair and the grave, and made comparatively happy, the widow and the fatherless, of humble and unobtruding merit, must gladden the hearts of many of our citizens, who have so often and so generously contributed to the wants of the poor. We have alluded to this subject, at this time, from hearing it stated, that within a short period, the Provident Society, of this city, has extended its assistance and support to no less than 500 persons, and which is the more gratifying, from having been done in a way the most just and satisfactory: that is, by furnishing them means and opportunities of employment, which, while it confers in reality the most lasting and salutary benefit, takes not away that spirit of independence and self-reliance, without which the mind loses its energy, and becomes humble and inert, under a consciousness of self-degradation.

The 22d, and all its associations with the glorious past, was not forgotten, but was welcomed among us, as it ever must be, while gratitude and memory have a being, with the usual demonstrations of joy. The hearts of many have been, by its return, carried back to that period in other days, when all hearts were aroused and united in common cause, and particularly do we think of one then among us, who bowed before the altar of liberty, and swore to unite with that immortal band, who had pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honours," in the cause of independence. With what feelings such recollections must now fall upon the heart of the aged and venerable warrior, imagination may conceive, but cannot express. In future times, with what emotions will this day be received and cherished as the sacred relict of an almost unearthly period. Of a time, when men enjoyed a loftier station in the scale of moral excellence—when the fervency and devotion of patriotism was at its sublimest height, and led to the performance of the great and exalted deeds that crowned the age with an immortal and imperishable splendour. In our own day, these things are thought of, but not as they will be by those who are to come after us, who will be further removed from these scenes of greatness—when the hand of time will have erased the more insignificant transactions of earth, and have left these "times that tried men's souls," by themselves, alone and unaltered—a monument of glory, around which the waves of ages shall revolve, and surround it with purer and brighter lustre.

The complete success which appears to have at length crowned the exertions of Bolivar, in Peru, is an event which was to have been anticipated from the judgment, bravery, and perseverance of this second great luminary in the political hemisphere of the western world. Recent accounts from Europe speak of the preparations which are said to be still continued by the King of Spain for the recovery of his American Provinces. Can it be possible the weak and imbecile Ferdinand still cherishes expectations so futile. Such blindness and infatuation, however, can amount to nothing; and every future attempt of the kind must recoil, with additional weight, on the head of the aggressor.

The authority, and with it the pretensions of Spain, are forever annihilated in this fertile and beautiful portion of the globe. The cause of freedom—the sacred rights of man have triumphed, as they ever must—and the heart of the philanthropic patriot expands with gratitude and joy at every blow which shatters the iron chain of despotism, and in the fullness of his heart, views each effort and every success in so sacred a cause, as another link in that glorious system of emancipation, which is to extend and finally encircle the earth, and be as universal in its existence as it is fair, beautiful, and sublime in its operations and influence. But in the happiness we feel at the successful termination of the Peruvian war, a shade of doubt, we must acknowledge, steals over our minds at the contemplation of what may possibly occur, and for a while mar the glowing prospects of the country. We confess our want of sufficient information on this point, and that our forebodings may be, as we trust they are, entirely unfounded. We allude to the moral and intellectual character of the numerous population of this country. Has the dreaded priesthood, which has so long and so perseveringly exerted its baneful influence to darken the mind, and hold in the loathsome bondage of ignorance and superstition, the faculties of man, lost all its influence? Or has it merely shrunk from the glare of light which has latterly surrounded and unmasked it, to practice its unhallowed efforts more securely in secret and silence? Has the great and violent struggle, which is now about to receive its quietus, sufficiently roused the long-slumbering mass to a due sense of the evils from which they have been disinthralled?—or, with the clangour of arms, and the shouts of victory, will they sink back, by degrees, under the guidance of their old and now doubly embittered enemies, to their former supineness? These are questions we almost dread to see answered, but which we hope can be done favourably. Education must exercise its power among them—a spirit of enquiry must be excited and fostered; and the blessings of liberty are then secured; but without a proper sense of the importance of these things, and due regard to their own rights, we fear they may but have exchanged masters, and are still destined to remain slaves—slaves to the worst of tyrants, Ignorance, Avarice, and Superstition.

Among the petitions, on the 16th inst. presented to the New York Legislature, was one from the Seneca Indians, stating that they are much troubled with hungry priests, who preach to them doctrines they do not understand, nor believe—that they are lazy, and wont work—that the habits of the women are becoming worse, by their being among them, and that the men drink more whiskey—that they make them bad friends and neighbours, &c. and praying that they may be prohibited from residing among them.

There seems to be some bad management in the Post Office, from the frequent miscarriage of this paper directed to Wrights Town, Vincentown, Black Horse, Jobs Town, and other places in the vicinity of Trenton, N. J. Complaints are numerous, that even when papers are received, they do not come to hand until two or three weeks after the day of publication.

The villain who recently committed an outrageous robbery in the office of Mr. Benson, in this city, has been arrested in New-York, and safely lodged in prison. He was taken by Messrs Hays and Homan, on Tuesday afternoon, having been found in the crowd which attended the launching of a ship at Manhattan Island. He calls his name Freeman Richow, and states that he belongs to Albany. Upwards of $2000 was found upon him, part of which we understand corresponds with that taken from Mr. Benson. He confesses having committed that robbery. It is supposed he is the person who some time since knocked down a lad at an Exchange Office in Chatham street, New-York, and carried off some property—but this he denies.

George Alberti, one of the county constables, in an attempt to arrest a fugitive slave, near Haddonfield, N. J. was shot on Tuesday last. It appears that he had gone to the same place, on the same errand, several times, and was instantly known upon his appearance on the last occasion. Two or three guns were discharged at him—he received as many as thirty buck shot in different parts of the body. He was brought home on Wednesday morning, but so severely wounded as that no hope of his life was entertained.

Philadelphia market.—There was a show of fat beef, fat pork, and fat mutton, in the High St. Market on Saturday last. Take the following by way of specimens. A Heifer, 5 years old, fed by Barny. Net Beef 1678 lb. This is said to be more net beef than was ever before obtained from a heifer of this age. A Steer, 4 years old last month, Bakewell breed, fed by Barny. Net Beef 1397 lbs. A 7 years old steer. Teeswater breed, fed by Lowry. Net beef 1302 lbs. A steer, Pennsylvania breed, fed by Lowry. Net beef, 1730 lbs.

On Friday, the 18th inst. the Legislature of Pennsylvania elected General William Marks to the Senate of the United States, for six years, commencing on the 4th of March next. He received 73 votes. General Marks is at this time Speaker of the State Senate, and will succeed Mr. Lowrie in the Senate of the Union.

☞ "The Provident Society for Employing the Poor," acknowledges the receipt of Ten Dollars, from "A Friend to Industry," left at the House, in South Alley.

RICHARD PRICE, Treasurer.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN B. HOWELL, late Discoverer of the well-known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

feb 26—tf

Gum Elastic Over-Shoes,

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale by
BREED & MUDGE,
No. 246 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth and between Jeffries' and Brooks' Hotels.
ALSO,
A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, warranted of the best workmanship and materials.

feb 26—tf

MARRIED,

On Saturday evening, the 19th inst. by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, Mr. W. BURTON, to Miss REBECCA M'CORMICK, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 17th instant, by the Rev. Mr. De Lancey, [illegible] SMITH, to EMILY, daughter of the late Thomas M'Euen, all of this city.

On the 17th inst. in Friends' Meeting, at Bristol, (Penn.) ABRAHAM L. COX, M. D. to ABBY ANN, daughter of William Newbold, of that place.

On Thursday, the 17th inst. by the Rev. William H. Delancey, Mr. WILLIAM B. VAUGHAN, of [illegible] county, Virginia, to Miss ELIZA ANN, daughter of Nicholas Diehl, Esq. deceased, of this city.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst. at Frankford, by the Rev. Mr. Biggs, Lieut. WILLIAM SCATTERGOOD, to Miss SUSAN TYSON, both of the village of Holmesburg.

By Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, on the 22d inst. ALLEN WOOD, merchant of the city of Philadelphia, to Miss ANN H. DEWEES, of the County of Chester.

On Thursday evening, the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Burch, Mr. SAMUEL PORTER, to Miss MARTHA CARLISLE, all of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. James P. Wilson, Mr. THOMAS H. CRAIGE, Merchant, to Miss MARY ANN HORSEFIELD, all of this city.

On Saturday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. E. W. Gilbert, Mr. J. JEFFERIS, of Chester County, (Penn.) to the amiable Miss SARAH ANN MOORE, of Wilmington, Del.

On Thursday last, at Greenhill, Trenton Township, by the Rev. Mr. Cowry, Mr. SAMUEL S. STRYKER, of Trenton, to Miss MARY SCUDDER, of the former place.

DIED,

On the evening of the 19th inst. of a lingering illness, Captain THOMAS HUNT, in the 67th year of his age, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 20th inst. Captain GEORGE L. ISRAEL, aged 39 years.

On Saturday morning, the 19th inst. in the 23d year of her age, MARIA A. SANFORD, at the residence of her brother, Dr. B. Sanford, Roxborough.

On the 7th inst. Mrs. PLASANT TREAGLE, in the 90th year of her age.

On Thursday evening, the 17th inst. WILLIAM L. LUTHER, aged 48 years.

On Monday evening last, Mrs. H. HOLLINGSHEAD, relict of the late Major John Hollingshead, of Burlington, N. J. in the 60th year of her age.

On Wednesday morning, at 12 o'clock, Mrs. SUSAN HOLLADAY, wife of John F. Holladay, in the 30th year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, the 15th inst. Mr. BARNEY M'CABE, Soap Boiler and Chandler, aged 35 years.

On Tuesday morning, at New York, the Rev. J. B. ROMEYN, D. D. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Cedar street.

On Saturday, the 19th inst. at Baltimore, Dr. EZRA GILLINGHAM.

On the 2d inst. at his house in Quebec, HENRY BLACKSTONE, Esq. (eldest son of the late Sir W. Blackstone, the distinguished Commentator on the Laws of England) for many years his majesty's Coroner for the district of Quebec.

On the 15th inst. near Princeton, HANNAH SKELTON, a member of the Society of Friends, aged 90 years.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 21. Brig America, Moore, 13 days, Sugar, Coffee and Hides.

24. Brig Emeline, Dowdy, St. Jago, 25 days, Sugar, &c.

CLEARANCES.

Feb. 25th. Brig Borneo, Donnelson, Trinidad.
Brig Moro, Pitner, Madeira.

United Copper Plate Printers.

A STATED Meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday evening, the 3d March, at 7 o'clock, at the usual place. Particular attendance is requested, as business of importance will be laid before the Society.

THOMAS H. CALVERT, Secretary.

feb 26—1t

SUBSCRIPTIONS

FOR the *Mechanic's Magazine* received by J. B. CLAPP, No. 34 Arch street, and at J. MORTIMER'S BOOKSTORE, No. 74 South Second street, Philadelphia.

feb 26—1f

MYRIORAMA.

JUST published and for sale by PHILIP PRICE, Jr. No. 71 Market street, the MYRIORAMA, or Many Millions of Views of Landscapes, &c. designed and engraved by Robert Campbell. Also, Premiums for Schools, and Copy Slips, in great variety.

feb 26—tf

Books, Stationary, &c.

DAVID CLARK offers for sale at his book and Stationary Store, No. 110 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of School books, blank books, and stationary—together with a variety of fancy articles at reduced prices.

The highest price given for rags.

Book binding and paper ruling neatly executed at the above place, or 171 Market street.

Feb. 26—tf.

LIONEL LINCOLN,

By the Author of the Spy, Pioneers, Pilot, &c.

JOHN BULL IN AMERICA, or the New Munchausen,
The Italian Husband and Young Dreamer,
The Gossip, or a Laugh with the Ladies, by the Crazy Poet,
Body and Soul, and the Human Heart,
Tom and Jerry, or Life in London,
Annaline, or Motive Hunting,
The Wilderness, or Braddock's Times,
Stanhope's Greece, and Hall's Colombia,
Dallas and Medwin's Conversations of Lord Byron,
The Spanish Daughter and Only Son,
Marriage Ceremonies and Sporting Anecdotes,
Tales to my Daughter, and Henry Milner,
Altowalle, or Marrying Out,
Elizabeth, and Paul and Virginia, (beautiful.)
Winter in Washington, and Knickerbocker's New York,
Wolf's Journal, and Ward's Hindoo History,
Bracebridge Hall, Percy Mallory, and Iniisfalla,
Buffon's Birds, Fishes, and Insects, 6 vols. 12mo.
5000 Family Receipts, and Domestic Encyclopaedia,
Brown's Philosophy, and Combes' Phrenology.

Together with a large collection of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature and Science, and a great variety of STATIONARY, all of which will be disposed of to Library Companies, Country Merchants, Teachers, and individuals, at the most reduced prices, for cash or acceptances, by

S. POTTER & CO.

Bookseller, No. 113 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office.

feb 26—3t

ADVANCE OF TICKETS.

TICKETS in the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 18th Class, will positively advance from $7 to $8, on Tuesday the 1st of March.

JOHN GIBBS,
P. I. DECKER,
P. CANFIELD,
H. C. YATES,
JOSEPH SIDDONS,
KENNEDY & WENDELL,
PRATT & DAVIS,
ISAAC J. WORRELL,
S. & M. ALLEN,
M. B. SEIXAS.

feb 26—1t

Cheap Looking Glasses, Andirons,

&c. &c.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Looking Glass and Fancy Hardware Business, at the Brick Store, South West corner of Second and Coate's street, near the New Market, N. L. where he offers for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash, a general assortment of Looking Glasses, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Japanned Tea Trays and Waiters, Plated Castors, Britannia Metal Tea Ware, Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Knives and Forks, Plated and Metal Spoons.

Also, an assortment of Kitchen Utensils, consisting of Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, &c. together with a general assortment of Edge Tools, Locks, Butt Hinges, Screws, Nails, &c.

feb 26—tf HENRY BOUREAU.

Will be exposed to Public Vendue,

At the sign of the Indian Queen, Germantown,

On the 17th of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A LOT of ground, situated on the high grounds, near the Falls of Schuylkill, on the road leading from thence to Germantown, about five miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing twenty-one acres and some perches, nearly one-third of which is valuable woodland. For further particulars, enquire of the subscribers, on the west side of Schuylkill, half a mile below the Falls.

SUSANNAH GARRETT, Executrix.
JOSEPH GARRETT, Executor,
To the Estate of Morton Garrett, deceased.

Blockley, Feb. 15th, 1825. (26—3t*

To be Sold at Public Sale,

ON the 18th of 3d mo. (March.) in the township of Kingsessing, within a mile of the Blue Bell Tavern, several thousand GRAFTED APPLE TREES, of rare and valuable kinds, which are large and fit for the orchard. Also, a few grafted PEAR TREES, and natural stocks of each kind. A catalogue of said trees can be had, on the day of sale, at the nursery, where the conditions will be made known by

ABRAHAM G. HUNT,

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock.

Darby, 2d mo. 24, 1825. (26—3t

Bedding Warehouse,

No. 128 North Third street,

A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL HIMSELWRIGHT, respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Curled Hair, Mattrasses of the best quality, best Geese Feathers, well dried; Bed Ticking, English and American; Venetian Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, &c. &c.

Captains of Vessels, Seafaring Men, and persons about to commence Housekeeping, are invited to call and view the above assortment, as it will be sold very low for CASH.

N. B. Venetian Blinds will be repaired in the best manner. Mattrasses, and Cushions for Churches, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

*** Persons wishing to have their Feathers Cured, so as never to create moth, or have any offensive smell, will please call at the above stand.

Orders from any part of the United States, executed with alacrity and despatch.

Jan 22—1y

DR. W. JUDKINS'S

PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT.

THE above Ointment is offered to the public as a safe and certain remedy for those obstinate diseases, most of which have so long baffled the skill of medical science.

1st, White swellings of every description. 2d, Sore Legs and Ulcers of long standing. 3d, Scirrous or Glandular Tumours, particularly those hardened tumours in women's breasts, which oftentimes terminate in ulcerated cancers. 4th, Felons, or what some people know by the name of Catarrhs, of every description. 5th, Rheumatic Pains of the Joints. 6th, Sprains and Bruises of every description, or in whatever part situate. 7th, Tetters of all kinds.—In this complaint, the patient, in applying the Ointment, must keep the part out of water. 8th, Chilblains, or parts affected by frost. It is also one of the best remedies for Burns and Scalds. It eases the pain and draws the fire out in a short time. For Women's Inflamed Breasts, and Glandular Swellings it is superior to any medicine yet known to the medical faculty. It is much safer than mercurial applications, (as it does not contain the smallest atom of any preparation of that mineral,) because it does not lay the patient liable to injury from exposure to cold. This Ointment has cured sores of many years standing.—Where it is impossible or imprudent to heal the external sore in consequence of the bone becoming carious or rotten, it will stop the progress of the caries, increase the quantity of the discharge, remove the offensive smell, and ease the pain. It cures the worst Felons or Whitlows on an application of 48 hours. Rheumatisms, which have stood so long as to become a systematic disorder, require medicine to be taken inwardly to remove them entirely.—But in most common cases, by applying this Ointment externally as directed, it will give relief. And even in old people, whose pains have been of longer standing, it will often ease the pain.

CERTIFICATES.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. I. Parker, dated near Mount Pleasant, 18th mo. 1818.

"To Dr. W. Judkins—I tried thy Specific Ointment in several cases in which I found it very useful, and in particular in a case of a woman's breast which was affected with a hardened schirrus tumour, and had been so for several years, and which I was of the opinion that nothing but a surgical operation would remove—I applied the Ointment to the breast, and in about ten days the tumour in a perceptible degree had diminished and had become much softened, and by a continuation of the Ointment it altogether subsided and remains well. As it succeeded in this case beyond any thing of the kind I have ever seen, I am induced to furnish this statement for the benefit of those in a similar situation. ISAAC PARKER."

"*Christiana Bridge, (Del.) Aug. 5, 1818.*

Dear Sir—I have the satisfaction of informing you, that I have known your Specific Ointment applied in many cases, which have always proved effectual. In my own family, it stopped a mortification in my wife's arm. My son also had a mortification in his arm, which I expected he would lose if not his life; I applied a plaster of your Ointment in the evening, and by the following morning, almost all the inflammation and blackness was removed, which, with two or three plasters more, made an effectual cure. Likewise, my daughter received a very bad scald on both her hands and arms, one of which was scalded up to her elbow—I immediately applied your Ointment which appeared to do very well, until the physician who attended my family, called in to see her, and ordered the Ointment to be removed, and a bread and milk poultice applied to take out the inflammation; notwithstanding the repeated application of the poultice, the pain and inflammation continued to increase, to such a degree, that she entirely lost the use of her arm. My family, with several of my neighbours who were present, being seriously doubtful as to the issue, from the extreme pain under which she was labouring, thought it advisable to renew the application of your Ointment—accordingly I procured a fresh pot of it, and applied it in their presence, and, to their great astonishment, in the short space of 15 minutes she was entirely relieved from pain, and recovered almost the perfect use of her arm, which, with the aid of one plaster more, made an entire cure. A neighbour of mine had a little child scalded, from the contents of a tea-pot falling upon its neck and shoulder, in such a manner, that in taking off its linen, the skin adhered to it in several places. A plaster of your Ointment was applied, and in about ten or fifteen minutes the child was perfectly easy, and resumed as usual its little play. A sister of an intimate acquaintance of mine, having had for a long time a very bad sore on her leg, which she thought had cost her with doctors, more than one hundred dollars, and all to no purpose; but having resorted to the application of your Ointment, I was informed a few months after, that her leg had healed except about half the bigness of a fivepenny bit. I had almost forgot to mention the instance of a young man who boarded in my family, last winter, who had a sore on his leg of long standing, that had baffled every application that was made; and I was told that he offered to serve his master one year over his time, if he could by any means get it cured. My wife persuaded his master to try your Specific Ointment, which he did; and I do hereby certify, that it was cured in a short time with less than one pot, and remains perfectly sound. I hope you will be so good as to communicate the above to the public, as I am confident that your Specific Ointment in the above cases will answer the expectations of every person, who may be so fortunate as to make use of it. I am, dear sir, respectfully yours, SIMON TWEEDY.

To Mr. N. Shepherd."

"*Frederick County, June 15th, 1820.*

Dear Sir—Having been for more than fifteen years very much afflicted with an ulcerated sore leg, which at times rendered me entirely incapable of attending to the business of my farm—and having, at a considerable expense, tried many different things, all without effecting any lasting relief; at the recommendation of friends about thirteen months since, I was induced to make trial of "Dr. W. Judkin's Patent Specific Ointment;" and I have the satisfaction to state, that in the use of less than three boxes of the Ointment, my leg was completely healed, and has remained so for nearly 12 months. At present it is sounder than it has been for the preceding fifteen years, and presents every appearance of remaining so. I sincerely hope from the success which has attended my case, others in a similar situation may be induced to make the experiment, and receive the like benefit. Yours, &c.

Mr. N. Shepherd. SAMUEL COCK.

N. B. I likewise find the Ointment, for the cure of scalds and burns, to be the best thing ever tried in my family.

"I hereby certify, that sometime last spring I was violently attacked with an inflammatory rheumatic pain in my ancle, (by some physicians considered the gout,) and meeting with Mr. Shepherd, was advised by him to try Dr. Judkins's Specific Ointment which I applied on paper to my ancle, which entirely removed the pain in a few hours; and by applying it a second time the next evening, I was entirely relieved at that time; but from taking cold sometime after, I was again attacked with it, and by one application was entirely relieved, and have been so ever since. THOMAS JAY.

Deer Creek, Harford county, Maryland, 17th Sept. 1819.

Mr. N. Shepherd."

"*Harford County, Sept. 15, 1819.*

Sir—A black man of mine had been badly beaten by some man of his own colour, and had one of his knees seriously injured, so much so that he was obliged to take to his bed, where he lay on his back six weeks without ever moving the affected limb.—The physician who attended him had nearly given him out, as he was in a hopeless condition. I then sent and got one box of your Ointment, and on the application of the first plaster it discharged a vast quantity of dead matter, and eased the pain in a perceptible degree, which induced me to persevere in the application. I sent and got a few boxes more, which have finally cured him. It has also been applied to a number of other cases in my family, such as scalds and burns, with equally beneficial effects. Yours, &c.

To Nathan Shepherd." JOS. WORTHINGTON.

"*Hartford County, Sept. 16, 1819.*

Sir—I ran a large pitchfork through my foot, which, from the loss of blood and pain, disabled me from walking. I immediately applied your Ointment, which enabled me to go to work the next day. WM. BRANNON.

To Nathan Shepherd."

"*York County, Penn. Sept. 16, 1819.*

Sir—I was affected for a long time with a very obstinate gathering in one of my breasts. I was attended by a physician with little or no benefit to me. I then got one box of your Ointment and made two applications, which finally cured me, and I have remained well ever since. I have also seen it applied to burns, scalds and sore feet, together with a number of other diseases, with equally beneficial effects. Yours, &c. MARY CONKLE.

To Nathan Shepherd."

"*Sir*—A sister of mine had a very bad ulcer on her leg for six months, during which time a number of applications were made of various kinds.—At length the aid of an eminent physician was called, and all without effect. I then got some of your Specific Ointment, and less than one box made a perfect cure. A niece of mine had a gathering on her finger for three months. She made a number of applications with the aid of an eminent physician, and all without effect; and half a box of your Specific Ointment made a perfect cure. A nephew of mine had a thorn run in his ancle, which gave him a great deal of pain for several days; and your Specific Ointment was applied, and one plaster drew out the thorn and a second made a perfect cure. DENNIS D. HOWARD.

June 19, 1820.—Mr. Nathan Shepherd."

"I called to see Mrs. Gibson, in company with Mr. Shepherd, and she informed me that she had an obstinate tetter of long standing all over her head and ears, so that she was obliged to cut off all her hair. She applied his Specific Ointment and less than one box made a perfect cure; and the remainder of the box was applied to a burn, cuts, corns and a frost-bite, in my family, with the same beneficial effects. DENNIS D. HOWARD.

June 19, 1820."

"*Mr. Nathan Shepherd*,

About twenty years ago, I was attacked with a fit of sickness, which terminated by settling in one of my legs. After a few years it become a most painful ulcer. With considerable expense I tried various means of healing, but all to no good effect until I made use of Dr. Wm. Judkins's Patent Specific Ointment; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that in making use of less than two boxes of the Ointment, I effected a complete cure. Two of my daughters have also been cured of obstinate tetter worms in a very short time by using the abovementioned Ointment.

I have also found it preferable to any thing else with which I am acquainted, for the cure of burns. I am, with respect, GEORGE P. BUCKEY.

Frederick County, June 19, 1820."

"*York County, Penn. Jan. 1, 1820.*

Sir—My little son got his hand badly burnt by taking a hot shovel in his hand and I applied your Ointment on it and in the course of two minutes the pain left his hand, and the skin never came off nor blistered. There was a young man in our neighbourhood who was taken with a violent pain in his hip, so that he was bedfast for some days. I applied a plaster of your Ointment to it, and it cured him in a short time. I likewise had a boy that cut himself with an axe on the ancle bone, I applied your Ointment to it and it immediately took the pain out of it, and there never was any inflammation appeared in the ancle. Your friend, JOHN LANE.

Mr. Nathan Shepherd."

"*Hartford County, Sept. 17, 1819.*

Sir—I have the satisfaction to inform you that I have made several applications of your Ointment to a bad [illegible]

[illegible]

Yours, &c. WM. A[illegible].

To Nathan Shepherd."

"*Harford County, Sept. [illegible], 1819.*

I do hereby certify, that [illegible] last spring I was violently attacked with a [illegible] the [illegible] physicians [illegible]. It was the opinion of every person who saw me, that I certainly must die, as I had been dealt with for a length of time by physicians, and had [illegible]. I at length heard of Dr. Judkins's Specific Ointment, I procured one box, and applied it to different parts affected, which were nearly thirty; it immediately broke them, and discharged a large quantity of matter; after which it was but a few days before I went to my usual employment in perfect health, and have remained so ever since. Yours, &c. JONATHAN ROBINSON.

To N. Shepherd."

Extract of a letter from Wm. S. Bowman, Esq. Postmaster of Darlington, Harford County, Md. to N. Shepherd.

"A young man by the name of Price, had a very obstinate gathering in the palm of his hand, and it was thought by all that saw him that he must certainly lose his hand by it. His father went [illegible] at my store, which was the first I heard of it. I had received a box of your Ointment for my own use, and gave him about one half, and directions how to use it—and in about five days or two weeks he was able to go to his work, and has remained well ever since."

"I certify, that I received about six weeks ago a hurt from a horse on one of my legs, which occasioned a painful ulcer; after using several things without any relief, I tried Dr. Judkins's Patent Specific Ointment, and the first plaster drew considerable matter; and, after a few applications, it produced an entire cure.

August 28th, 1820." HYMAN PO[illegible].

Sold by appointment in Philadelphia, by WILLIAM BAKER, No. 6 North Fifth Street, a few doors above Market Street, Agent for the Proprietor.

THATCHER & THOMPSON, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets.

EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, Market street, above Sixth.

JAMES A. AUSTIN, No. [illegible] North Third street.

E. & C. YARNALL, & Co. No. [illegible] North Front street.

HENRY M. ZOLLICKOFFER, N. E. corner of Fifth and Sixth streets.

WILLIAM EVANS, No. 134 South Front street.

Price 75 cents.—A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again.

Feb. 26—1y.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

PACKAGE SALE.

On Wednesday morning, the 2d March next, at 10 o'clock, on a liberal credit, for approved notes.

100 packages Spring Goods, just imported per the ship Delaware, and other arrivals at New York.

Also, 100 packages of Domestic Goods, consisting of Wilmington and Vernon stripes, brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, plaids, stripes, bed ticks, checks, &c.

The above will be opened for inspection and catalogues delivered one day previous to the sale—and purchasers are assured the Goods will be sold without reserve.

COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

SACKING BOTTOMS.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of Sacking Bottoms, of his own manufacture, at No. 6 Monmouth Court, leading out of Jones' Alley, which runs from Second to Front, above Market street, where store-keepers, cabinet-makers, and others, may be supplied on reasonable terms for cash.

feb 19—12t J. SAMSON.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership lately existing under the firm of WILLIAM ORRELL & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will henceforth be carried on by WILLIAM ORRELL.

feb 19—3t WM. ORRELL & SON.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his friends and customers, for the liberal support he has received since he commenced the making of Brass, Steel and Cane Reeds. They can be had as good if not superior to any in the United States, at his Store No. 401 North Second street, (Philad.) on the lowest terms; together with Healds of all kinds.

Orders executed at the shortest notice.

Any order left at the Plough, North Third street, will meet with due attention.

feb 19—6m WM. ORRELL.

EVANS' PREMIUM

SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS.

THE attention of Farmers is requested to this Plough. To it was awarded the Premium by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. It possesses the advantage of sharpening the share by its operation on the soil, and consequently saves nearly half the expense, exclusive of time lost at the Smith's in getting the irons sharpened. It requires the least possible draught, and turns a sward nicely. Ploughs warranted, and if they do not please, can be returned, and the money will be refunded. Cultivators, Corn-shellers, Harrows, Mills for breaking Corn in the Cob, Plaster Mills, &c. for sale at No. 301 Market street, from River Schuylkill, between Schuylkill Fourth and Fifth streets.

feb 19—tf CADW. & O. EVANS.

TO LET,

A FRONT ROOM, convenient for an Office. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with Board in a small private family, on reasonable terms, at No. 134 North Front street.

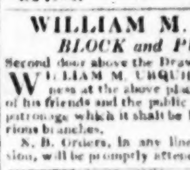
feb 10—6t*

TO LET,

A STORE, situate in Callowhill, between Fifth and Sixth streets, well calculated for the Dry Goods business, and considered a very excellent stand. Apply to

WILLIAM J. KIRK,
No. 141 North Third street.

Jan 19—tf



J. B. WOOD,

No. 42 SPRUCE STREET,
Near the Drawbridge,
Philadelphia,

Manufactures and keeps for sale, Fans, and Fanning Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice.

feb 19—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of BRIDGET FOWLER, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those persons having claims against said Estate, will present them for settlement to

CHARLES M. PAGE, Adm'r.
No. 3 North Sixth street.

feb 19—3t

WILLIAM M. URQUHART,

BLOCK and PUMP MAKER,

Second door above the Drawbridge wharf, in Water st.

WILLIAM M. URQUHART has commenced business at the above place, and respectfully requests of his friends and the public generally, a portion of that patronage which it shall be his study to merit in the various branches.

N. B. Orders, in any line connected with his profession, will be promptly attended to.

jan 29—tf

NOTICE.

HAVING declined business and let my stand to Thomas S. Tucker, I recommend him as being worthy the confidence and patronage of my friends and customers,

ABRAHAM HILYARD.

THOMAS S. TUCKER respectfully informs his Customers and the public generally that he has removed to the above mentioned stand, No. 19 South Third Street, where he has on hand an excellent Assortment of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES* and *VESTINGS*, which he will make up on reasonable terms at the shortest notice.

1st mo. 1—1m*

PRINTING MATERIALS.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 41 Market street, Philadelphia, offer for sale a variety of Printing Materials, which they will dispose of cheap, viz:—

1 font Seven-line Pica, ornamented, well calculated for jobs.

1 font Great Primer, large quantity, nearly new.

1 font Brevier, 600 wt. half worn, the whole or a part, as may be required.

1 small font Minion.

A Wetting Trough, lined throughout with lead.

A Washing Trough, and other materials, well calculated for a country newspaper.

jan 29—1t

TO MANUFACTURERS.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expense or risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace Smith, Alpheus Smith, James & John A. Smith, Jones & Wood, Silas Earle, or Eber Earle.—They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLET and SHEET CARDS, part of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep Whittemore's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both Cotton and Wool, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 149, Market Street, Philadelphia.

G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE.

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of them.

oct 13—tf

B. ROBINSON,

KEEPS constantly for sale at his VARIETY and JEWELRY STORE, No. 12 North Second Street, Fine Pearl, Fine Gold and Plain JEWELRY; Silver Spoons, Spectacles, suited to all ages; Plated Goods and Britannia Ware; an extensive assortment of Combs of all sizes, fine Polished Steel and Fancy Gilt Goods, all of which will be warranted and sold low, wholesale or retail.

*** Distant Orders attended to with promptness and despatch.

oct. 16—tf

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON AND ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 41 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side.

Pleasing's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

SALE OF OLD BACHELORS.

I dream'd a dream, in the midst of my slumbers,
And fast as I dream'd it was coined into numbers—
My thoughts ran along in such beautiful metre,
I'm sure I ne'er saw any poetry sweeter.
It seemed that a law had been recently made,
That a tax on old bachelors' pates should be laid;
And in order to make them all willing to marry,
The tax was as large as a man could well carry.
The bachelors grumbled, and said 'twere no use,
'Twas horrid injustice and horrid abuse;—
And declared that to save their own heart's blood
from spilling,
Of such a vile tax they would ne'er pay a shilling.
But the rulers determined their skill to pursue,
So they set all the bachelors up at vendue;
A crier was sent through the town to and fro,
To rattle his bell, and his trumpet to blow;
And to call out to all he might meet in his way,
"Ho! forty old bachelors sold here to-day."
And presently all the old maids of the town,
Each one in her very best bonnet and gown,
From thirty to sixty, fair, plain, red, and pale,
Of every description all flocked to the sale.
The auctioneer then in his labour began,
And call'd out aloud, as he held up a man,
"How much for a bachelor—who wants to buy?"
In a twink every maiden responded "I—I."
In short, at a hugely extravagant price,
The bachelors all were sold off in a trice;
And forty old maidens—some younger some older,
Each lugged an old bachelor home on her shoulder.

TO A BAD FIDDLER.

When Orpheus played he mov'd old Nick,
But thou mov'st nothing but thy fiddle stick.

TO NEWSPAPER BORROWERS.

The subscribers present their compliments, to the various grades of Newspaper borrowers, and submit to their consideration, the advantages which might result from their calling a public meeting to devise suitable measures relative to the uncertain tenure on which their knowledge of public affairs, and the continual changes which are taking place in the world, depends: most of us have the subject in consideration, and some have positively determined to turn over a new leaf in regard to paying annually for Newspapers, for other families than our own to read, and think that the inconvenience of having them embargoed always, and often lost by one of these long-winded borrowers, is unbearable and requires a remedy. This remedy we think may readily be found, if the gentlemen will call a general meeting, and give the subject a public and earnest discussion.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBERS.

When to leave off drinking.—When you feel particularly desirous of having another glass, leave off, you have had enough. When you look at a distant object, and appear to see *two*, leave off; you have had too much.—When you knock over your glass, spill your wine upon the table, or are unable to recollect the words of a song you have been in the habit of singing for the last dozen of years, leave the company, you are getting troublesome. When you nod in the chair, fall over the hearth-rug, or lurch on your neighbour's shoulder, go to bed; you are drunk.

In 1793, when a war with France was agitated on account of the conduct of that country to the Dutch, a gentleman in company said impetuously, "D—n the Dutch, burn their towns!" "Rather," said Lady Wintrinham, "undam them, and drown them."

ODD MIXTURE.—A gentleman travelling in Mecklenburg, saw at the post-house at New Stutgard, the following curious fact. After dinner, the landlord placed on the floor a large dish of soup, and gave a loud whistle; immediately there came into the room a mastiff, a fine Angola cat, an old raven, and a remarkable large rat with a bell about its neck. These four animals went together to the dish, fed peaceably, after which the dog, cat, and rat lay before the fire, while the raven hopped about the room.

"I am absolutely afraid," said the Duke of Buckingham to Sir Robert Verner, "I am absolutely afraid that I shall die a beggar."—"At the rate you go on," replied Sir Robert, "I am afraid you will live one."

A country fellow who had just come to town, gaping about in every shop he came to, looked into a printer's counting room, where seeing only one man sitting at a desk he could not imagine what commodity was sold there; but calling to the clerk, Pray, sir, said he, what do you sell here? Loggerheads! cried the other. Do you? answered the countryman—egad, then you have a special trade, for I see you have but one left.

A Yorkshire boy went into a public house, where a gentleman was eating eggs. The boy looked extremely hard at him for some time, and then said, "Will you be good enough to give me a little salt, Sir?" "Ay, certainly boy, but why do you want salt?" "Perhaps, Sir," says he, "you'll ask me to eat an egg presently, and I should like to be ready."—"What country are you from, my lad?" "Yorkshire, Sir." "I thought so—there take an egg." "I thank you, Sir," said the boy.—"Well," added the gentleman, "they are all great horse stealers in your country, are they not?" "Yes," rejoined the boy, "my father (though an honest man) would mind no more stealing a horse than I would drinking your glass of ale." "Your health, Sir," said he, and drank it up. "That will do," says the gentleman, "I see you're Yorkshire."

Sterne, who used his wife very ill, was one day talking to Garrick in a fine sentimental manner, in praise of conjugal love and felicity. "The husband," said Sterne, "who behaves unkindly to his wife deserves to have his house burnt over his head." "If you think so," said Garrick, "I hope your house is insured."

The late Lord Clonmell never thought of demanding more for an affidavit than one shilling, but he was anxious it should be a good one. As in his time the Birmingham shillings were current, he employed the following precaution to avoid being imposed upon by taking a bad one.—"You shall true answer make to such questions as shall be demanded of you touching this affidavit, so help you God!—*Is this a good shilling?* Are the contents of this affidavit true? Is this your name and hand-writing?"

A gentleman travelling in the West of Scotland, perceived an old man aged about 80 years, crying most bitterly, and upon inquiring the reason, he informed him that his father had been whipping him. The gentleman stepped into the house, to expostulate with the father for his cruel treatment of the son, when he exclaimed, "He deserved it, the young rascal was throwing stones at his grand-father who is working in the garden!"

Richard Penn, one of the proprietors, and of all the governors of Pennsylvania under the old regime, probably the most deservedly popular, in the commencement of the Revolution, (his brother John being at that time governor) was on the most familiar and intimate terms with a number of the most influential whigs, and on a certain occasion, being in company with several of them, a member of Congress observed, that such was the crisis "they must hang together." "If you do not, gentlemen, (said Mr. Penn,) I can tell you, that you will be very apt to hang separately."

EXPERIMENTAL FARMING.

There is no way of making improvements in farming, but by experiment. If the farmer is informed of, or has conceived, a different and better method of culture or management in any branch of his farming, he is to test the goodness of that method by experiment; and if these prove successful, he may congratulate himself on having performed an act which is serviceable to his country, and honorable to himself.

Perhaps it would be well if some institution was devised and supported at the expense of the state which should be so organized as would tend most effectually to produce a due degree of emulation among farmers, by rewards and honorary distinctions conferred on those who, by their successful experimental efforts and improvements should render themselves duly entitled to them. It might also be advisable to have two or three experimental farms in different parts of the state, under the direction of suitable superintendants, who should have the profits of the farms to themselves, and who should be excited to a degree of emulation, by a reward given yearly to that superintendant who should be found the best entitled by his superior culture, and by the success of his experiments when duly authenticated, and published yearly for the benefit of the community. Something like this might cost considerable at first, but might eventually be made the means of greatly enriching the state by improving its agriculture.

For the Good of the AFFLICTED.

Anderson's Cough Drops

AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

AS prepared by JAMES MELLEN of Hudson, are known by many thousands who have tried them in the United States and in Canada, to be one of the best Medicines in use, for Coughs, Asthmas and Pains about the Breast, and other affections of the lungs leading to Consumption; a very few doses will often, if used in season, allay the irritation and effect a cure, if high fever or inflammation does not exist. To accommodate the public, they are sold in Fifty Cents and One Dollar vials, and have the words "Prepared by I. Mellen," stamped on them, and I. Mellen, in writing, signed at the bottom of each printed direction, and no other medicine is entitled to the Certificates of Moses Kimball, Christopher Cook, or Stephen Seaman, notwithstanding some person has taken the liberty to apply them to what he calls Anderson's Cough Drops, signed D. L. Smith, offered by S. Potter & Co. but the public may consider it a deception to profit by, as all those cures were performed by the Cough Drops prepared by I. Mellen.

And as a further proof of the efficacy of said Mellen's Cough Drops, which are called Anderson's, in New-York and the Eastern states, the following certificates are added:

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I Hereby Certify, That for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a Vial of Anderson's Cough Drops, prepared by I. Mellen, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.

ELISHA DAVIS.

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only she was greatly relieved of her complaints. After using two bottles he entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these drops to the public.

MOSES KIMBALL.

Haverhill, (Mass.) August 11, 1821.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, have been afflicted with the Asthma for 20 years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by I. Mellen, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of the paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine, and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c., I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be just recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1821.

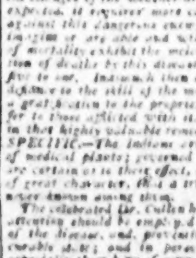
ALSO,

DR. I. MELLEN's COUGH DROPS.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West corner of Market and Second streets; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SMITH & PEARSOLL, No. 118 Market street; EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No. 213 Market-street; JOSEPH STOUSE, corner of Coates and Second-street; PETER WILLIAMSON, corner of Almond and Second streets; THOMAS CAVE, No. 344 Market-street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West Chester, Penn.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHNSON, Wilmington and most of the Druggists in the United States.

may 1—1y

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, &c.



FOR *the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs.*

There is perhaps no medical discovery a better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the human family, than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable consumptions originate in neglected colds. In a climate as variable as ours where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine or are able and willing to bestow.—The bills of mortality exhibit the melancholy fact that the proportion of deaths by this disease may be considered at about five to one. Inasmuch then as this fatal disease bids defiance to the skill of the most learned physicians, it is a gratification to the proprietor that he is enabled to offer to those afflicted with it, a goodly prospect of relief, in that highly valuable remedy, the Vegetable INDIAN SPECIFIC.—The Indians are happy in their knowledge of medical plants; governed wholly by experience, they are certain as to their effect, and it is said by an author of great character, that a true consumption is a disease never known among them.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our great attention should be employed in watching the approach of the disease, and, preventing its proceeding to an incurable state; and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the slightest symptoms of an approaching consumption in the consumptive period of life, ought carefully to be attended to."

This Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute this disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may safely be given to infants, for which it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping coughs, &c. and is found particularly useful in hypochondriacal, nervous and hysterical diseases. Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease, in all its different stages. It is offered for sale by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North West Corner of Market and Second streets, Dr. JOSEPH STOUSE, Corner of Coates and Second streets, PETER WILLIAMSON, Corner of Almond and Second streets, THOMAS CAVE, 344 Market street, &c. and S. C. GRAHAM & D. SCHAFFER, No. 246 South Second street. Jan. 29—tf

FASHIONABLE

CITY HAT STORE.

WHERE Hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty, durability and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city—BEAVERS, CASTORS, IMITATION BEAVERS (at $3.50) daily receiving from the manufactory.

CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY,

61, S. Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order.

jan 20—tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful spring and autumn alterative ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy,* or cutaneous *Eruptions,* or any of those unhealthy discharges arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver,* Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula and Syphilis,* and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—*an operation so long looked for in vain by the medical world;* at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this now offered for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince: he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 10, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. "VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 5th, 1824.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 151 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Huard, Druggist.
Petersburgh, Va.—Bragg & Jones, Druggists.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
New Orleans—William M'Kean.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 11 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1825. [1—tf

PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM

AND MENAGERIE.

No. 272 Market Street—above the Upper Market.

LATE additions to the Menagerie—15 *Living Animals,* among which are TIPPOO SULTAN, the great Hunting Elephant of India, weighing upwards of 7000 pounds. The MAMMOTH LION, from Asia, full grown, with a large flowing mane; the largest and most beautiful animal of this species, ever imported into America.—A LAMA, from Peru, an animal of wonderful speed. A SHETLAND PONEY, a very diminutive and sagacious Animal, &c. &c.

TIPPOO SULTAN was imported into this country about three years ago, and was formerly one of the most savage and untractable of the species. He was broke by Mr. Martin, his keeper, and would never be governed by any other person. The sagacity of this animal, together with the intrepidity and dexterity of his keeper, produce a spectacle, not only curious and diverting, but in some instances horrible to the spectator and dangerous to the keeper. Among a variety of singular marks of sagacity, he takes a stand in the centre of the room, and moves briskly round—his hind feet remaining in the centre, forming a circle with his head—places his keeper on his tusks, and in continued repetition round the circle, tosses him to the heighth of 10 or 12 feet, and with the most singular and seemingly studied accuracy, catches him upon his tusks and trunk; and in conclusion, gives him a toss into the air, the keeper turns a somerset in his flight and safely lands on the back of the Elephant. The nature of the circumstance and want of security of the keeper, render this exploit both more dangerous and intrepid, than the Hanging Feat of the celebrated Mr. Stokes.

Late additions to the Museum. The PROPHECY OF SIMEON, a splendid Painting, by Mr. Street; together with a large collection of other Paintings—70 WAX STATUES—A MECHANICAL ORGAN—A Preserved SEA ELEPHANT, and other Natural Curiosities. *Admittance to ALL 25 Cents—Children half price.*

The Museum is a *Large New Building,* four stories high containing four rooms, each 25 feet wide, and 125 feet deep. The two upper rooms are appropriated as a Museum and Repository of Paintings, Statues and other curiosities.

The lower story, together with a large yard and outer buildings, are appropriated as a Menagerie, which already contains upwards of 25 rare and curious Living Animals.

The Proprietor invites the offer of Paintings and other pieces of Art or Natural Curiosities, which he will either purchase or deposit at a fair remuneration. Historical, Portrait, Transparent & other Paintings for sale, will be thankfully received, and deposited any length of time, and carefully preserved. dec 18—tf

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7 N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

Also, Insolvent's Bonds and Petitions carefully and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on advantageous terms; and generally in the performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

N. B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 23—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. 86 Lombard street, three doors above Third street.

Orders left there, or at No. 71 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms. [feb. 1—tf

Elliott's Hair Restorative.

For the promotion, renovation and retention of the Hair.

Decidedly superior to any yet produced.

IN offering the Hair Restorative to the attention of those who may require its aid, in the promotion of the growth of their Hair, the prevention of its growth falling off (from the want of hereditary baldness) or for the removal of its growth if impaired by sickness or other causes, the proprietor feels confident that it will equal every reasonable expectation—its efficacy in the cases mentioned, having been most amply tested.

A very few applications of the Hair Restorative, where baldness prevails, will be productive of a covering of Young Hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant, which, by attention in the use of the Restorative will, like the young flower, rapidly advance to healthy maturity. Such have been its effects, as experienced by the proprietor, who had been subject to the inconvenience of baldness for the last 20 years: And in several other cases of a similar nature, the like success has attended the use of the Hair Restorative, as those benefitted are ready to testify, if necessary.

As a general HEAD-WASH, the Restorative is calculated to prove highly useful and agreeable. By using it a few times, the *Scurf or Dandruff,* which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the Hair, will be finally eradicated from the membrane. And by its cephalic influence upon the capillary vessels, in all cases of renewed growth, the Hair will be HEALTHY and THICK, and acquire additional lustre. Even to those in the possession of good Hair, the use of the Restorative would prove essential, inasmuch as it would aid them in preserving that invaluable and highly ornamental natural covering. To those desirous of the embellishment of Whiskers, it will promote their growth.

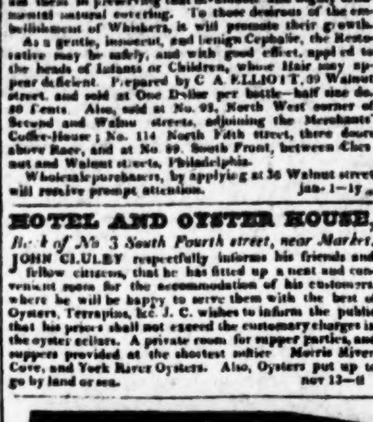
As a gentle, innocent, and benign Cephalic, the Restorative may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of Infants or Children, whose Hair may appear deficient. Prepared by C. A. ELLIOTT, 39 Walnut street, and sold at One Dollar per bottle—half size do. 50 *Cents.* Also, sold at No. 93, North West corner of Second and Walnut streets, adjoining the Merchants' Coffee-House; No. 114 North Fifth street, three doors above Race, and at No. 89, South Front, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

Wholesale purchasers, by applying at 36 Walnut street will receive prompt attention. jan. 1—1y

HOTEL AND OYSTER HOUSE,

Back of No. 3 South Fourth street, near Market.

JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens, that he has fitted up a neat and convenient room for the accommodation of his customers, where he will be happy to serve them with the best of Oysters, Terrapins, &c. J. C. wishes to inform the public that his prices shall not exceed the customary charges in the oyster cellars. A private room for supper parties, and suppers provided at the shortest notice. Morris River, Cove, and York River Oysters. Also, Oysters put up to go by land or sea. nov 13—tf



NEW MARKET

BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

BARTLESON & HARMER, Upholsterers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Bedding Warehouse at the southeast corner of Pine and Second streets, where they intend keeping on hand an extensive assortment of elegant ready made Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, of the best Superfine English Ticking, and best dried Feathers; elegant hair Mattresses, and a general assortment of Mattresses of an inferior quality; a quantity of Curled Hair; a general assortment of Feathers, well dried and fit for immediate use, and a quantity of Moss, Flock, Cottons, Cattail and Wool, Bedsteads and Windsor Chairs, and a number of articles in their line, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Young persons who are about commencing House-keeping will find it much to their advantage to CALL and SEE their assortment, as in point of quality and price, they will not shrink from a comparison with any other Upholsterers in the city. jan. 8—1y

NEW SHOE STORE.

SAMUEL D. BREED & SIMON MUDGE, inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the store, No. 246 Market street, where they offer for sale a general assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's Misses, Boys and Children's Philadelphia made BOOTS and SHOES, of the best workmanship and materials, and respectfully solicit that share of patronage which assiduity and exertions to give satisfaction may merit.

dec 25—1y BREED & MUDGE.

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has Removed his PAPER WARE-HOUSE to

No. 206 North Third Street,

Where he respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN.

The highest price given for Rags. jan 8—tf

Wheelwrighting & Carriage making.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Wheelwrighting and Carriage-making, in all its various branches, and having a thorough knowledge of the latest fashions, flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom.

JOSIAH HALL, Jr.

☞ All kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Waggons, made and repaired on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or trade.

Also, on hand, new and second-hand Gigs and Waggons, for sale. J. H. Jr.

Salem, Nov. 8, 1824. [nov 27—3m

JONATHAN FELL,

No. 52, South Front St. 4th house below Chesnut.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now for sale the following Articles of a superior quality, and at the most reduced prices to wit:

MUSTARD, in Bottles, Canisters and Kegs.
CHOCOLATE, No. 1 and 2, and extra No. 1.
Ground and Race GINGER.
Jamaica and Country CAYENNE and Ground Black

PEPPER.

N. B.—Families can obtain any of these articles, by applying as above. jan. 1—6m

Promissory Notes and Drafts

THAT are negotiable, discounted, and money procured on security. Also, Insolvent's Bonds and final Petitions correctly and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on such terms as may be suitable to the condition of applicants. Apply to

CHARLES M. PAGE,

No. 3 North 6th street, near Market.

Office open every evening until 8 o'clock.

jan. 18—7t

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, House-keepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description. Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons,* whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support. *Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 28—tf

Conveyancing& Land Agency Office,

No. 103 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Nearly opposite the Merchants' Coffee House.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Conveyancing and Land Office, from No. 74 South Second street, to the above place, where he will continue to attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, in the City and Country, by private or public sale. Conveyances and writings of all kinds, prepared with accuracy, neatness and despatch. A Register of houses, lots, farms, ground rents, &c. for sale, is kept, which those disposed to purchase may at all times inspect. City property, and ground rents, are entered without charge. Country property, entered and advertised in three daily papers, if wanted, at a reasonable rate. Money procured and loaned on mortgage.

P. I. WILTBOHN, Conveyancer

jan 20—tf

HOWELL's INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the lungs, and long continued Coughs and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with Cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 74 NORTH SIXTH STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 Cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

☞ A variety of other medicines to be had at the above place. Jan. 8—tf

CHARLES EVANS's PRESS-SCREW MANUFACTORY, No. 26 Brand court, (or Salmetine Alley,) Philadelphia, where he has on hand, Press Screws for Fullers, Paper Makers, Book Binders, Tobacconists, &c. and, Screws for raising Mill Stones. All kinds of work done. Copper and Silversmith's Tools made on reasonable terms. A supply of the above Screws are kept at R. Straw's, south west corner of Third and Arch streets. 163

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING, taught at a reduced price at No. 82 Branch street.—160

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE FEATHERS, of every description, for sale by WM. G. CREASE, No. 41, South East corner of Chesnut and Third streets. 156

SMITH & WHALAND's Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 26 1-2 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

J. UNDERWOOD, (from London) Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Essence of Anchovies, Caviee and other rich sauces. Ketchup, Picalilly and all other Pickles, &c. &c. wholesale & retail, at No. 7 South Sixth street. DOOR MATS *of a superior quality.*—160

B. D. TOMKINS's Cheap Dry Goods and Fancy Store, No. 20 South Second-Street. A complete assortment of Tailors Trimmings constantly on hand. 170

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 5th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—4

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller No. 113 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 91 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh sts.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

FOLWELL & SHERMAN, Mercers & Taylors, No. 237 Market street.—168

GEORGE MILNER, Carpet Weaving and Customer's Weaving done as usual. Carpeting for Sale, low, at No. 300, North Fifth street, near Race st. 166—6m*

JOSEPH DONALDSON Hat Manufacturer, has constantly for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 72, North Second street, above Arch street. 166—1y*

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 56 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—170

ABRAHAM VANHORN's Suspender Manufactory, No 23 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

ENGLISH GRAMMAR taught correctly in the tenth part of the time usually devoted to it by J. GROUT, in the Shakspeare Buildings.—176

RICHARD STARR's Type Foundry, No. 168 South Ninth street——dwelling, No. 174.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 40 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 1 north Eleventh st. where a great variety of Marble Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for cash.—aug 14

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth-Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 153, South Fifth, near Spruce street. may 15—1y

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine making, at No. 40, SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Second Story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attention, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Turning in Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood.
Turning Lathes made and repaired,
Billiard Balls of seasoned Ivory,
Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory Cases for silver Pens,
Ivory Memorandum Books in cases,
Ivory and bone Umbrella and Parasol Mountings,
Steel Nut Picks with ivory handles,
Morocco Balls made and adjusted,
Hose Screws and Engine Work,
Cutlers' Steel, Brass, Ivory and Wood Turning,
Screw Plates, Taps and Dies made and repaired,
Gold & Silver Smith's Turning,
Mill, Ship, and all kinds of heavy Turning,
All sorts of Machinery made and repaired.

☞ Manufacturers are invited to send patterns of such parts of Machinery as they may want, such as Top Rollers, Saddles, Pinion Wheels, Bobbins, Spindles, Fliers, &c. which will be punctually attended to, and delivered to order, at low prices. aug. 28—8m

Holmes' Pulmonary Specific,

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

An Appeal to the public on the necessity of guarding against that much neglected Complaint generally termed a Common Cold and Cough, and of applying a safe and timely Remedy.

IF we take a cursory view of the amazing number of diseases with which the inhabitants of the world are afflicted, and the almost innumerable remedies perpetually advertised for each, we should be apt to imagine that it is scarcely possible for any human being to enjoy uninterrupted health for the short period of a single month by any effort of prudence or discretion which it may be in his power to exert: but if we minutely examine into the nature and causes of these apparently distinct and separate complaints, here we must be surprised to find that a *common cold* has been the despised and neglected parent of by far the greatest proportion. This being the fact, and which is well known to men of science and experience, into what narrow limits might not the application of medicine be confined, could we but be persuaded to pay more attention to ourselves on the first approach of those symptoms which clearly indicate that we have caught cold: but we are too often deceived into an opinion, that while they are slight, there can be little or no occasion for medicine which for the most part, is generally loathsome and disagreeable, and which too few are prevailed upon to take while free from pain, or conceive themselves in no danger. A little reflection, however, upon the serious consequences that may happen from neglect, may lead to the adoption of the pleasant preparation now offered, which will be found both innocent and efficacious if taken according to the directions.

For sale at THATCHER & THOMPSON'S, N. W. corner of Market and Second Streets, and at No. 23 LOMBARD STREET.—Price, 37 1-2 cents per bottle.

Philada. 12 mo. 10th.—tf

P. VAN PELT, DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for past favours, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to perform all operations connected with his profession, at his old establishment (it having been reported that he had removed) No. 149 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Bank of the United States. He makes no claim to *superior knowledge or excellence,* neither is he in possession of *enchanted instruments,* which operate without the *least pain*—nor of wonderful specifics, that *instantly cure the most violent tooth ache*—but he promises most faithfully his best endeavours to give satisfaction to all those who may honour him with their commands.

P. VAN PELT has always a supply of his Antiscorbutic Dentifrice, and the usual remedies for mitigating violent tooth ache, which will be supplied gratuitously.

dec 18—6m*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS

CAN have their Bonds, and final Petitions neatly, correctly and legally drawn out for two dollars, on application at No. 7 North Sixth street, one door below South Alley. 6—tf

A FARM,

Containing 106 acres of excellent land, 60 acres, or thereabouts, clear. A two story frame house, in ty [illegible] for kitchen under the whole. A [illegible] falling spring of excellent water near the door, and other improvements. A saw mill within half a mile.

The above-described property is situated in [illegible] County, Sterling Township, Pennsylvania, [illegible] Philadelphia. For sale or exchange for property in the City or Liberties. For information apply to [illegible] WALLACE, Lumber Merchant, No. 313 North [illegible] street, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia.

feb 12—3t*

SARAH DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. [illegible] Patent Improved Suspenders, which [illegible] pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes, and hope that their attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

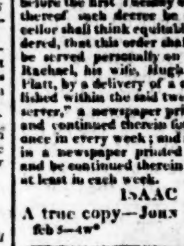
No. 31, South Front Street.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above.

feb. 12—tf

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE

CITY FEATHER STORE.



LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FEATHERS, of every description, (wholesale & retail,) which for beauty, durability, and excellence of materials are equal to any in the city.

Ladies' Fancy Feathers—Plumes of cut shades, Bird of Paradise, Marabout, Ostrich, Vulture, Military Feathers—Swan, Vulture, Chicken.

With all kinds of Military Trimmings. Will be sold at very reduced prices.

Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch, by

WM. G. CREASE,

No. 41, South East corner of Third and Chesnut sts.

N. B. Feathers Cleaned, Dyed, and Repaired, at the shortest notice. feb 12—tf

In Chancery of New Jersey.

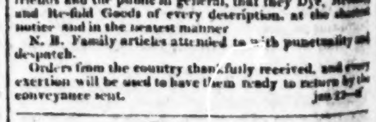
Asa Kirby, jun. (Adm'r. &c. of Ebenezer Bassett, deceased,) complainant, and Joseph C. Dilkes and Rachel, his wife, and Hugh F. Hollinghead, and William Platts. defendants. } On bill, &c.

IT appearing to this Court that the complainant has filed his bill in the above cause against the above named defendants, and that process of subpoena to appear and answer, directed to the defendants, hath been regularly issued, returnable to the third Tuesday of January instant, but that the defendants, or either of them, could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and that they, or either of them, have not caused their appearance to be entered, as in case such process had been duly served; and it being made to appear by affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Joseph C. Dilkes, and Rachel, his wife, and Hugh F. Hollinghead, and William Platt, reside in the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania—It is thereupon, on this twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, on motion on behalf of John R. Jeffers, Solicitor of the complainant, by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendants Joseph C. Dilkes, and Rachel, his wife, Hugh F. Hollinghead, and William Platt, appear and plead, answer, or demur, to the complainant's bill, on or before the first Tuesday of April next, or that, in default thereof such decree be made against them as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said Joseph C. Dilkes and Rachel, his wife, Hugh F. Hollinghead, and William Platt, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them, or be published within the said twenty days in the "Bridgeton Observer," a newspaper printed at Bridgeton, in this state, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week; and also, within the said twenty days, in a newspaper printed and published at Philadelphia, and be continued therein for four weeks successively, at least once in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A true copy—JOHN WILSON.

feb 5—4w*



THE WEST CHESTER STAGE,

CONTINUES to leave JOSEPH TAYLOR's, sign of the Cross Keys, North Fourth street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at seven o'clock in the morning, for West Chester. Returning, leaves West Chester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven in the morning. All baggage at the owner's risk.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

N. B.—Joseph Taylor returns his thanks to his friends for their past support, and hopes, by strict attention to their accommodation, to merit a continuance of their patronage, it being a central situation for business.

feb 5—3m JOSEPH TAYLOR.

JOHN CLULEY, Jun.

No. 73 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia,

MANUFACTURES Wire Fenders of various patterns, Wire Meat-Safes to keep out Flies, Brass Wire Work for Libraries, Book-Cases, &c. Neat Wire Bird Cages of all sorts, Wire-Work for Aviaries, Cellar Windows, &c. Screens for Gravel, Lime, &c. Lamp Chains, Rat and Mouse Traps, &c.

Old Fenders repaired and painted at the shortest notice.

*** Orders from any part of the United States executed with alacrity and dispatch. jan. 22—tf

TO MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

JONES & HARRISON, Silk, Woollen and Cotton Dyers and Scourers, No. 23 1-2 Arch, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they Dye, Restore and Re-fold Goods of every description, at the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

N. B. Family articles attended to with punctuality and despatch.

Orders from the country thankfully received, and every exertion will be used to have them ready to return by the conveyance sent. jan 22—tf

Colburn's

Writing Academy

No. 32 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,

Between Chesnut and Sansom streets.

LADIES will be received at half-past 3 o'clock, every day, or every other day in the week, as may best suit their convenience.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN and LADS attend in the evening, from 7 until half-past 8. Those wishing to improve in this elegant and useful accomplishment are invited to call and view the improvements of between one and two hundred pupils, who have finished their lessons during the last six months, also a large number who are now taking lessons.

Before Mr. C's. establishing himself in this city, he had been exclusively engaged in this profession for more than nine years, in which time he has taught in all the large sea-port towns in the middle and eastern states, at most of the Colleges, and other literary institutions in New England, from which he has a large number of recommendations, that may be seen by those who feel interested. Among many others he has from the following gentlemen:

Rev. John T. Kirkland, D. D. L. L. D. President of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. William Allen, D. D. L. L. D. President of Brunswick College, Maine.
Hon. Jeremiah Smith, L. L. D. New Hampshire.
Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D. L. L. D. New York.
References in this city to
JOSHUA LIPPINCOTT, Esq.
JAMES SCHOTT, Esq.
THOMAS FLETCHER, Esq.

feb 19—tf

WRITING, DRAWING, and

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

G. GARTH, respectfully informs Parents and others interested in the education of young persons, that he has commenced teaching the above branches in distinct classes. Scholars may be entered for one, or all the branches as most convenient, particular hours being devoted to each subject.

The advantages of this mode of instruction are well known. When the teacher's undivided attention can be devoted to one class, not exceeding twelve, of fifteen, no time is lost, and the progress made by the pupils is surprisingly rapid.

A few vacancies remain to be filled up. For terms, &c. inquire at No. 363 North Third street, between Green and Coates' streets.